BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not Perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

E. T. & R. P. TUTEN, ...PROPRIETORS

EDWARD T. TUTEN, ...EDITOR
ROBERT P. TUTEN, ...PUBLISHER

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance.

POLITICAL NOTES.

—The free traders should take Canada in hand. A considerable increase in the tariff is about to be made by the Dominion Parliament.

—The Democratic party must indeed be in a sore strait for salesmen, when it lauds "Sunset" Cox as "a patriot worthy to rank with the fathers." He is simply a piece of animated tinsel.

—The St. Louis *Times* avers that "it was the universal demand of every honest Democrat that Tweed should go to the penitentiary." This may be true—but that does not alter the fact that the demand was exceedingly limited.

—The New York *World* is furious against the Democratic expansionists in Congress, and threatens them with all sorts of condign punishment when that party "comes into power." Ah, well, they are pretty safe, for this life, anyhow.

—The Louisiana question comes up again in the Senate in the shape of the Carpenter bill to provide for a new election. There is no need of further discussion of the subject, in that body or out of it. It should be passed upon without further ado.

—The report of the Commissioners of the State Sinking Fund, just published, shows that the debt of the Commonwealth was reduced $394,416,35 from December 1, 1873, to March 31, 1874—an exhibit as gratifying as it is creditable.

—The Dawes men in the Massachusetts Legislature seems to be gradually weakening. Judge Hoar, too must be considered out of the fight, as any compromise between his friends and those of Mr. Dawes is said to be impossible. And still the question is—How is the name of the coming man spelt?

—It is affirmed that there will be no tariff revision this year, and it is now pretty generally understood that the House will follow Mr. Dawes in the advice he gave in February on the subject of taxation. It will so economize as to avoid the necessity of increased burdens. All of which is good so far as it goes.

—A Democratic Washington correspondent informs us that the South Carolina memorialists "take the ground that Congress is bound to guarantee to every State a republican form of government." Just so—the rule of the majority included—and it is against this, and this alone, that the Calhounites of that section kick.

—Practical statesmanship: The extension of the postal money-order system to the capital town of each county in every State of the Union, provided such office shall be self-sustaining is proposed. A little more of this sensible kind of legislation, sandwiched between the rhetorical frolics of Congress would do no harm.

—It having been currently repoated in New York that the *Tribune* Association stock advertised for sale in the *Times* belong to Jay Gould, the latter paper denies the report, adds that the advertiser will take a small price for the stock in question, no dividend having been paid by the *Tribune* for two years past. This is suggestive.

—Republican journalism is making headway in the South. The Southern Republican Press Association held their fourth annual meeting, at Washington, a day or two ago. The organization now numbers seventy-eight journals, fourteen of which were gained last year. Many of these papers are conducted with marked ability and enterprise. It is a difficult matter to leaven so inert a lump as that of that section—but it will be done, in time.

—We do not know what State has the distinguished honor of being represented in Congress by the Honorable J. Ambler Smith; the presumption is, however, that it is one of the Southern States—he having introduced a bill providing that all claims for subsistence furnished the United States Army during the war, or seized and actually used, shall be paid without regard to the loyalty of the claimant. Mr. Ambler Smith had, we think, better amble into the retirement of private life at his very earliest convenience. His views are decidedly too large for those of a public legislator.

ORVIS FOR JUDGE.

The course which Governor Hartranft has pursued in appointing John H. Orvis, Esq., as Judge in this district, is in wide contrast to the policy pursued by our opponents whenever a like opportunity occurs to them. A liberal policy towards their opponents has always characterized the republican party. In this case the Governor has only done what it was very evident the people would have done, had it been possible for them to signify their choice at the ballot box, and therefore we think, under the circumstances, the Governor's course was commendable. It would have been a poor triumph to have appointed a republican to serve as judge for so short a time as until next fall, even if there would have been a republican Lawyer of ability, (which we doubt,) who would have accepted the appointment in the face of certain defeat, as soon as an election could be held. We suppose it will not be considered as treason upon our part if we say, that this district unfortunately is hopelessly democratic,—at least for the present, and this being the case, John H. Orvis is the very best man in Centre county for the position to which he has been elevated. He possesses ability equalled by few, and excelled by none. The very worst fault that we find in him, and it is a serious one, is that he is an uncompromising democrat. If he was a republican he would be a very good man indeed. But although a democrat, he is a liberal minded man, and we think will be an impartial judge, and no political opponent need be afraid to have a case in which he is interested, go before Judge Orvis.

JOE WAREAM.

THE Tuten sheet having uttered a cowardly slander against senator Waream, which was too low for any democratic paper to reply to, the Lewistown *Gazette*, a radical organ, rebukes the Tutens as follows:

In an article on the apportionment bill the Bellefonte *Republican* referred to it as follows: "Good bye Juniata and drunken Joe Waream." However we may differ in political matters with our Senator, we feel bound to say that the above does Mr. Waream gross injustice, as it is an admitted fact at Harrisburg that he is one of the most abstemious Senators there—in truth we have head it asserted he has not tasted a drop of liquor in that city since the Legislature met.—Centre Hall *Reporter*

The above remarks from the Lewistown *Gazette* and Kurtz' *Reporter*, is about the coolest piece of assurance, taking the facts into consideration, that we have read for a long time in that much space. The above does Mr. Waream "gross injustice," says the *Gazette*. It is a fact patent to every body who was at the Eagle Hotel, Philadelphia, and vicinity, a few weeks after the election last fall, that this same Joe Waream, then elected state senator from this district, was there on a terrible spree, that he was so drunk that his friends took his watch and other valuables to keep him from being robbed. It was with great difficulty that he could be kept out of the hands of the police when on the street, for he behaved so badly, that they considered him a bummer and low braggart. These are facts Mr. *Gazette* which we can prove; and as to his being sober since the legislature met, or his not having drank any,—we think a man who took such a spree as we chronicle, ought to keep sober for three or four months at the least, especially when he is acting in the capacity of a state senator, but we don't believe that he has been so temperate as the *Gazette* would have us believe, and before we can make a record in our diary of his (Waream's) "abstemiousness" during the past winter, we must ask the *Gazette* to put the necessary collateral. In addition to the above we can safely say, that Waream is the poorest senator that ever represented this district. He is a man of no ability whatever, and we ask nothing more than his record during the past winter to substantiate our assertion, although he may be a fit representative for those who voted for him.

CARL SCHURZ has accepted an invitation from the city government of Boston to pronounce a eulogy on Charles Sumner, at the Music Hall, on the 26th ult. The Mayor will preside. The orator will be introduced by Wendell Phillips, and a poem by Oliver Wendell Holmes will be read.

THERE was intense excitement in the Dominion House of Commons week before last when Louis Riel who was elected as a member from Provencher. Manitoba, suddenly appeared at the clerk's desk, took and subscribed the oaths of office and then as suddenly disappeared, no one knew whither. As the news spread an immense crowd gathered in front of the Parliament House and as a precautionary measure the various military organizations were ordered to be prepared for active service at a moment's warning.

This Reil is a fugitive from justice and charged with the crime of murder. In 1870, our readers will recollect the annexation troubles in Manitoba, when a few French half breeds under the command of Riel rebelled against the Dominion Government and for a time successfully. A new government was formed and Riel was elected president. His brief and inglorious administration was marked by deeds of violence, one of which was the execution of Thomas Scott a devoted supporter of the Dominion cause. The Provisional Government was soon after overthrown and Riel fled for his life and has since kept out of the way.

At the last election, the French Catholics elected Riel to the House of Commons. The question of his being allowed to take his seat was at once raised and the public mind has been wrought up to a high pitch of excitement. Some of the Orangemen have threatened to murder him in return for his execution of Thomas Scott, in case he should be pardoned by the government, while Riel's friends declare he shall take his seat.

His appearing in the manner he did, took every body by surprise, and during the time he was taking the oath of office every one was paralyzed with astonishment. It was only when he had suddenly and mysteriously disappeared that the House fully realized what had taken place. A vote of expulsion was immediately offered, but all search for the fugitive has been unavailing.

IMPORTANT advices are received from Santo Domingo. The Brittish Consul General at St. John Port au Prince, has recently made a tour of inspection of Samana Bay and of Santo Domingo, and has made a proposition to the Haytian Government for a treaty between the two Republics. Among the conditions are the cession to Hayti of the disputed territory on the frontier and the annulment of the Samana Bay convention made with the citizens of the United States. These conditions being admitted by the Dominican government, Hayti or England was to loan a considerable sum to Santo Domingo, payable at convenience and without interest. The discussion of the measure was causing great excitement throughout the island.

The Dominican government having declared the convention between the government and the Samana Bay Company null and void, the officers of that Company including Dr. Howe have protested against the decision and will call upon the United States for protection. Dr. Howe and wife remain at Samana, but the other officers of the company have returned to the United States.

BRIGHAM YOUNG is full of expedients and in order to protect his church and government from the encroachments of the Gentiles, he has begun to put in execution a scheme which he really formed some years ago. He has instituted a Communist Society to be called the Order of Enoch. The chief rule of this Order is that the members shall bequeath their property to the church, and in return they are to be appointed stewards and have their wants supplied from the general fund.

Young pretends that he has had a vision and has been permitted to look beyond the world of flesh and materialism, and to understand the advantages of the system which he recommends, in a spiritual point of view, and of course his devout followers believe it all. He is also intending to change his place of abode soon, from Salt Lake City to the beautiful and flourising town of St. George situated 305 miles south of his present residence.

A few days ago he preached a sermon to his followers in which he portrayed the advantages of his scheme, in a spiritual sense, and at the close some three or four hundred persons came forward and offered to accept the conditions and join. A branch of thirty families has been formed and so the movement is a partial success. The Gentile organs of the territory are striving to open the eyes of those who are hesitating about joining, to the real objects and purposes of the shrewd and cunning Brigham.

The object is to have a community of interest in property matters, so that if any one were disposed to leave, he would be obliged to go away without means for his support, and once a member of the Order, he would not only forfeit the right to own property separately, but would virtually give up the right to think or act independent of the church. This is now Brigham's scheme for saving the church of latter day saints from the encroachments of the Gentiles.

THE question is being discussed whether there may not be some connection between the volcanic disturbances in North Carolina and the great tidal wave which has inundated the east coast of England. Sir Charles Lyell the eminent English geologist, advanced the idea some years ago that the coast of Georgia and the Carolinas is liable to subside, and this fact considered in connection with the rumbling in the bowels of Bald Mountain suggests an agitation which possibly may extend far into the Atlantic. It is a well known fact that the great earthquake at Lisbon produced a corresponding disturbance in the ocean and that its influence was felt more than three thousand miles distant in a direct line. Also when the Japanese earth quake occurred in 1854, vast waves were sent across the Pacific and piled upon the coast of California.

The subterranean sounds in the vicinity of Bald Mountain still continue, though the first reports from that region prove to have been greatly exaggerated and it may be a long time before it will be relieved by a volcano. The subterranean noises which have preceded some of the great eruptions, have sometimes continued for months before the eruption has occurred. While there may be, and doubtless is, a physical connection between the quakings of the earth and the commotions and disturbances of the ocean, it is not probable that the great tide in the Thames owed its origin to the slight disturbances at Bald Mountain, but rather to the high winds which almost always usher in the vernal equinox. Their nearly contemporaneous occurrence gave rise to the speculation and gave it some degree of plausibility.

A DEVOUT pilgrimage of Roman Catholics from the United States to Rome is an assured fact. Passages to the number of about fifty have already been engaged and others are expected to join. If this pilgrimage is successful it will doubtless be followed by others.

The year 1876 will be memorable in Rome as "the year of jubilee," in which the great marble door of the church of St. John Lateran will be opened by the Pope, and the devout will receive from him especial privileges.

A pilgrimage in the nineteenth century, in a fine Atlantic steamer and on fast railway trains will afford a curious contrast to the religious expeditions of the middle ages, when the pious trusted to wayside charity for food and shelter, and sometimes aggravated their sufferings, and consequent claims upon celestial favor, by toiling barefoot, or by dropping peas or pebbles into their sandals.

RIOT CAUSED BY WASHINGTON IRVING.—Washington Irving has been the occasion of a frightful riot in Bombay. His "Life of Mohammed" has lately been translated under Parsee auspices into Oriental dialects, and some portions of it aroused the more fanatical sects of the Mohammedans to great rage. The translator withdrew the edition, but this did not appease the Mossulmans, who suddenly attacked the Parsees in the streets of Bombay and in their houses. Before the police could quell the assault, an immense amount of damage had been done to the property of Parsee residents by plunder and destruction, though so far as known, no lives were lost.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

TUESDAY.

Both Houses met today according to adjournment.

SENATE.—It was discovered, on re-assembling that four bills, heretofore passed, were amenable to Executive objection, and would be vetoed if not recalled. Resolutions were accordingly offered to recall them, and the Governor sent them back. They are as follows: Relative to transportation of explosive materials; Relative to compensation of County Treasurers; Judicial Apportionment bill; and To regulate the increase of municipal indebtedness. The vote on the final passage of these bills was reconsidered, and they were all laid over for further action, except the Apportionment bill, the amendments to which were offered by Mr. Rutan, and adopted; but on the final passage of the bill only fourteen Senators voted, and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, carrying the bill over.

HOUSE.—The following bills passed finally:—Senate bill relative to the issue of land warrants for survey of vacant land; Senate bill to enable officers of dissolved corporations to convey real estate; House bill relative to the training of teachers; House bill consolidating the game laws; House bill relative to appeals from aldermen and justices.

WEDNESDAY.

Both Houses held a double session to-day morning and evening.

SENATE.—One bill passed authorizing common carriers, factors and others to sell goods, wares, merchandise, and other property unclaimed on which they have a lein, and the bill goes to the House; the Senate also concurred in the amendments made by the House to Senate bill No. 9, to enable the officers of dissolved corporations to convey real estate held by such corporations, and the bill goes to the Governor. At the afternoon session, Senate bill No. 69 was taken up, relative to the incorporation of cities, and passed finally, so that it now goes to the House. The Judicial Apportionment bill as amended in the Senate yesterday, passed that body finally to-day, and the bill has again been sent to the Governor and will be signed without delay.

HOUSE.—Mr. Cross, of Beaver, to-day offered a resolution for final adjournment on the 30th, which was referred to the Committe on Ways and Means. That committee, at its first meeting will report it as presented, and the indications are that the House will pass it. If it reaches the Senate in season, it will not be amended to carry the session beyond May 7th, at farthest. At the afternoon session, Senate bill No. 44, relating to the formation of corporations, was taken up and it occupied the entire session. Every member of the House seemed to have one or more amendments to tack on to it, and its best friends would be unable now to recognize it in its changed form. The main point of assault on the bill in the House, was the part relating to building associations. The parties interested in that class of corporations seem loaded down with amendments to meet their views and purposes.

THURSDAY.

SENATE.—Mr. Graham presented a petition for the removal of the Western Penitentiary. The session was occupied on the bill providing for the criminal insane. The Governor sent in the following nominations, which were laid over under the rules: Additional Law Judges, J. H. Orvis, Twenty-fifth district, Centre, Clinton and Clearfield; R. M. Henderson, Twelfth district, Dauphin and Lebanon; Thomas J. Ingham, Twenty-sixth district, Columbia, Montour, Sullivan and Wayne; Charles McCandless, Seventeenth district, Butler and Lawrence. President Judges—John M. Broomall, Thirty-second district, Delaware; W. S. Kirkpatrick, Third district, Northampton; David Wills, Forty-second district, Adams; W. Maxwell, Thirty-fifth district, Mercer; John V. Painter, Thirty-third district, Armstrong.

State Treasurer Mackey is very ill. The Act of Assembly requires that a new affidavit of newspaper publishers be filed before bills can be paid. Blanks have been sent to all of them but have not been returned. Secretary Quay cannot pay any bill until the act of Assembly be strictly complied with.

HOUSE.—The Centennial bill occupied the day. A move was first made to amend specially. This was opposed unless it be a general amendment. Finally, after some filibustering, an amendment was made providing that one million should cover the entire amount asked of the State. The report of the Committee on Enlargement of the Capital was read and adopted, recommending an appropriatin of twenty-five thousand dollars. In the afternoon session the Centennial bill was again called up, and for the first time during the session party lines were drawn. Points of order were raised that it required a two-third vote to pass, according to the Constitution. The chair ruled that it did not. An appeal was taken and the Chair sustained by a pretty full vote. Stranaham of Mercer, Wilcox of Erie, Little and Orvis opposed, and Mitchel and McCormick were in favor. The bill passed finally by a vote of 34 to 60, the Philadelphia, Bucks, Luzerne and Schuylkill Democrats going for it, and Thompson of Fayett, Cross of Beaver, Jones of Potter, and Ramey of Indiana, Republicans, against it.

FRIDAY.

SENATE.—Mr. White read in place a bill fixing the maximum limit of taxation for county borough, school and poor purposes at five mills. The following bills passed both Houses and were signed by the Speakers. Act for increasing the capital stock and indebtedness of corporations. Act to allow officers of dissolved corporations to convey real estate held by such corporations. Act relative to issuing warrants to survey vacant lands. Mr. Graham read in place a bill making an appropriation of $3,000 to the Allegheny Society for Alleviating the Miseries of the Public Prisons. John H. Orvis was confirmed Judge of the Twenty-fifth district. The confirmation of the rest of the nominations were held over under the rules, and the Senate adjourned until Monday afternoon. Treasurer Mackey is much better, and is able to out.

HOUSE.—The act taxing antracite coal having been changed to a tax on all the coal companies, a point of order was raised by Mr Brockway that it was contrary to Section 1, Article 3 of the Constitution to change the entire subject of a bill on second reading. Speaker McCormick ruled the point well taken, and the bill was postponed. The act fixing the compensation of members of Assembly, and the number of employes, passed finally—69 to 18. Senate bill No. 15, supplement to Insurance laws, passed finally; also, a bill authorizing the settlement of Benjamin Singerlys account against the State for printing—56 to 13. An afternoon session was held for the purpose of receiving reports from the various standing committees, the resignation of John H. Orvis, as a member, was received.

STATE ITEMS.

—Scranton's last new paper is called *Near-Letter*.

—A Lebanon oleander has grown 100 feet during the winter.

—A female ballonatic is going to make an ascension in Allentown.

—Lancaster is going to have a Centennial tea party lasting one week.

—It is proposed to establish a first-class female seminary, in Greensburg.

—A Lancaster young man ate forty eggs on Easter Sunday, and still lives.

—The Reading Railroad Company has ordered the suspension of ten of its collieries.

—A blundering detective arrested a Reading reporter as horse-thief the other day.

—Three Pottstowners have walked from Philadelphia to that place, just for exercise.

—A Scranton man named Hay has been presented with a healthy pair of young crocodiles.

—The body of Mr. George P. Allen, drowned at Williamsport on the 18th of March has been recovered.

—The law protects insectivorous birds, and farmers and others should see that its provisions are enforced.

—Lycoming county boasts of having fifteen Farmers' Grangers in full blast and more organized.

—The Dugan House, Kittanning, was burned on Monday afternoon. Loss $16,000 to $12,000; fully insured.

—B. F. Myers has sold the Bedford *Gazette* to John M. Reynolds and E. F. Kerr, who will hereafter conduct it.

—A man named Geary fell down stairs at Mahanoy Plane, Schuylkill county, on the 4th inst., and broke his neck.

—Peter Shuck, an aged man, went to sleep in a limekiln near Columbia a few nights ago, and was suffocated by Gas.

—On last Wednesday night, Thomas Lynch, of Mahanoy City, went to sleep apparently in his usual good health, though somewhat under the influence of liquor. He slept soundly, and failing to get up at the usual hour, his sister-in-law tried to arouse him, and found that life was extinct.

—A Bethlehem paper says that a number of gentlemen from Nazareth and the surrounding country recently leased Unangst for one day, paying $20 therefor. They fished with nets and caught five hundred pounds of fish—pike, perch, suckers, etc.—the largest weighing two and a half pounds.

—Mr. James G. Ruffington, Upper Uwchan, Chester county, has a ewe that gave birth to a lamb which possesses only two perfect legs—front ones, the hind ones being curtailed at the gamble joints, each ending in a toe. The lamb, which is six weeks old, is quite lively and seems to be happy.

—The following is the total number of cars that passed Columbia for the month of March: Eastward, loaded, 24,599; empty, 1,298; westward, loaded, 6,598; empty, 18,531. Total for the month, 52,026—372 cars over February. From indications the present month will show a large increase over any precedent month.

GENERAL NEWS.

—The birthplace of Robert Burns is a public house.

—The Revolution is to be revived. It is a woman's newspaper.

—We are shortly to have an extradition treaty with Belgium.

—The Grangers talk of demanding a pro rata redistribution of the weather.

—A steamship line is about to be established between Mobile and Havana.

—Memphis is an enterprising city. It has mosquitos, sandflies and caterpillars already.

—One hundred years ago this month Kentucky was first settled. The occasion will be celebrated in Bourbon.

—Cats, imported from the Isle of Man, are the latest fashion among spinsters, and thereby, we suppose, hangs a tail.

—Senator Sumner's house has been closed to visitors, as the crowd has been so great that it was found impossible to receive them.

—Louisiana has eight hundred and sixty four schools in which are employed 1,476 teachers on an average salary of $42 50 per month.

—Contrary to general expectation the cut of logs on the Upper Mississippi and its tributaries this year, is larger than last year's cut.

—In England, for every 103,000 to 116,000 tons of coal raised, a death is certain. In our American coal mines no such mortality as this prevails.

—A band of forty-five robbers and horse-thieves has been scented in Eastern Kentucky, and an army of police is on the malfactors' heels.

—The annual product in the British coal mines increased from 104,566,559 in the year 1868 to 117,875,525 tons in 1870, and 123,293,853 tons in 1872.

——Special attention is invited to advertisement of J. B. Williams, Jr., (Blinds, Window Shades, &c., &c.,) No. 16, North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.—Purchasers would do well to call upon him.

——The Snow Shoe Railroad Company is building a new siding in this borough.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

Wednesday Morning, April 15, 1874.

Poetry.

THE FACE THAT EVER WEARS A SMILE.

BY E. D. SNYDER.

We often hear of news 'tis true,
Through books and papers on our file;
But I have never seen, have you;
The face that ever wears a smile:

None I've met in life's dark road,
Can tell of any not God's child;
Who, while on earth, have their abode,
Whose face does wear a constant smile.

I've found a face at home I know,
It does my lonely hours beguile;
But still when from my work I go,
She does not always for me smile.

Her childish prattle I think I hear,
Though from her I am one long mile;
She comes, I really believe as near;
The face that ever wears a smile.

THE EVE OF ST. AGNES.

[The following lines were suggested by the picture bearing the title of "The Eve of St Agnes," in the present exhibition of the Boston Art Club.]

The chapel light gleamed red across the snow,
A homeless woman leaned upon the gate,
Cold, faint and weeping, while with tender tone
The organ peeled, "Come, ye disconsolate."

Within were warmth and rest,-perhaps kind hearts,
To feel for one so poor and desolate;
And, as she struggled up the snowy path,
The sweet choir sang, "Come, ye disconsolate,"

She gained the porch,-her little strength was gone;
She murmured, "I will sit me down and wait";
While those within unconscious of her woes,
Thrilled, as they sang "Come, ye disconsolate,"

When service o'er, they came upon her there,
Weeping they raised her, whispering, "Ah, too late!
She heard them not, but smiled in death to hear
The angels sing, "Come, ye disconsolate."

Our Story Teller.

DE QUESNOY'S LAST BANQUET.

'Monsieur is sketching the old chateau? It is well worth the trouble, ma foi! but, for my part, I do not like to look at it.'

I started and looked around. I had seated myself on a huge, moss-grown boulder, upon a gentle slope overlooking the broad, smooth stream of the Doubs. To my left extended a wide stretch of cultivated land, parceled off into those little patches which are one of the first things that strike one on entering France. To my right, against a background of encircling woodland, stood out the low, thatched houses and broad, white, dusty street of the little village of St. Pierre, half way up which the painted signboard of the Pomme d'Or glittered like a shield in the sunshine. Just below me, the river curved itself in one great sweep round the base of a steep hill, on the brow of which stood the ruins of an old seignoral chateau. Such relics are not uncommon in France; but this ruin differed from those which I have yet seen, as the corpse of a man cruelly murdered differs from that one who has died in his sleep. The ground riven as if by an earthquake, the black, charred stones scattered far and wide around, the yawning rifts in the masonry, which still remained erect—all spoke, not of a gradual decay, but of sudden and terrible destruction. The gloom of a great crime and a fearful tragedy seemed to brood over that gaunt, ghastly ruin, looming grimly against the glory of the clear summer sky, like the shadow of one great sin upon a stainless life.

I turned round (as I have said) to see who has spoken, and saw beside me an old man in the dress of a well-to-do peasant of the country. I had just been reading Erekmann-Chartrain's glorious *Historie d'un Paysan*, and had we been in the neighborhood of Phalsbourg, instead of in that of Bensancon, I should have said that Michael Bastien, now stood before me. The long white hair and beard, enclosing the bronzed face in a kind of frame; the large, bright eye; the bold, erect bearing; above all, the deep, earnest look, as of one who had done and suffered above the measure of his kind—were all suggestive of the Alsatian *Old Mortality*. I saw at once I had fallen in with a "character."

'You say you don't like to look at that ruin yonder!' said I. 'Well, it certainly is not a pleasant sight; but what do you know about it?'

'Everything,' answered the old peasant emphatically. 'I saw it in all its splendor; and I saw it in the hour of its destruction seventy years ago. If you care to hear the story, I'll tell it to you.'

The offer was not to be slighted; for such a tale as this promised to be, related by an eye-witness on the very scene of the catastrophe, was an unexpected prize. I motioned my companion to a seat on the stone beside me, and disposed myself to listen to him.

'I remember the day before the Revolution,' he began, 'although I was then only a child; but I remembered then, just as one might recollect a horrible nightmare. I seemed to have dreamed of being hungry and cold and ragged and helpless, for ever so long—and then suddenly to have waked up free and well off. After all, it wasn't our fault if the *guillotinates* and *noyedes* befel; they were the work of the Terrorists of the Assemblee, and the canaille of the great towns. All that we peasants wanted was to have enough to live upon, instead of being flayed alive by the nobles; and the Revolution did that for us, at least. Look at me! In my childhood, I ran barefoot along the high road, begging of the passers-by, with no hope of being any better off then my father, a poor laborer who lived upon black bread and onions, and never knew what it was to be warm or well clothed from one year's end to another. I remember that in those days, I used always to think of heaven as a place where one would be allowed to sit close to a big fire, and eat one's fill of all the white bread and dainty roast meat, which my cousin Pierre, the soldier (who was on guard at the Chateau de Quesdy when his colonel dined there,) had told him about. Well, Monsieur, I have now sheep and cattle of my own, a good bit of corn land into the bargain; my son Caspard is an *avocat sons-lieutenant* in the same degree. Show me the peasant before the Revolution whose son or grandson could have become an officer! Bah!

'Those were the days when the nobles did what they liked; and a pretty life they led us, ma foi! Now, thank God, the grand seigneurs can't cut your throat or carry off your wife without any one daring to say a word; but before '89 it was another matter. Tonnerre! it was no joke then to fall in the way of a party of young chevaliers, hot with wine and mischief, and ready for any devil's prank that came into their heads. Every man that came in their road was sure to be beaten or run through, and as for the women—but the less said about that the better. I can remember even now (though I was quite a child when it happened), the night that our young lord Henri de Quesnoy, and three or four of his wild companions scoured the streets of Besancon with their riding whips, and made every one they met go down on their knees in the mud, and cry 'Vive le roi!" Then, as if it was not enough for them, they broke ever so many windows, rang the great alarm bell till they roused up the whole town, and finished by hanging a dead dog at at the door of M. le Mair, with a bit of paper in its mouth, on which was written: "A ton tour, mon frere!" (It's your turn brother.) Little did they dream then that day was to come when they should themselves be hung like dogs to every lamp-iron, and when their blood should run in the streets of their own towns, to the cry not of "Vive le roi!" but of "Vive le nation!" But all this doesn't belong to my story.'

'Our old seigneur, Maurice de Quesnoy, who lived at the chateau yonder in the year '89, was such a man as I have heard M. le Cure read about in the Gospels, one "who feared not God, nor regarded man." Nothing could fright him; he was just a man of marble, polished and hard, and cold as death. In one of the great battles of the Seven-years war, he had flung his plumed hat into a English battery and leaped after it, without a man at his back; and when he came back alive, his soldiers muttered to each other that his hour was not come yet; for, you see, there was a legend abroad that he had sold himself to Satan for a certain term, and that nothing could harm him till his term was out. Our folks used to say that when he got tired of all his grand dishes, he fed upon children's flesh; and many a time have I screamed and run away for fear of being devoured, when I saw him come prancing along the road on his great black horse, all lace and jewels and embroidery, which his long feathers streaming in the wind and his smooth, handsome, cruel face bent forward like a bird of prey. But all this pleased him—he liked to be feared by the canaille, as he used to call us; and, faith! we had good reason to fear him too! If the chateau were still standing, I could show you the very tower on the top of which he hung Jean Perret for snaring in the woods to feed his children who were starving. Then there was poor Simon Alezard, whose wife he carried off. He lay in wait for the Marquis one night, and fired at him, but the bullet only went through his hat and didn't even touch him. The Marquis had no weapon but his light rapier, and he wouldn't even condescent to draw that, but he wrenched Simon's own gun from him, and beat out his brains with the butt end. In short, he did such things that we used to cross ourselves at the very sound of his name, just as the Bretons do at that of Giles de Retz, the wicked Count Bluebeard, who murdered all his wives, one after another.* It would take me till after midnight if I were to tell you all the horrible stories I heard about him, as we sat crouched around our little spark of fire at night, squeezing close to each other to try and get warm, till at last I hardly dared stir out of the house for fear of meeting him.'

'It was in the spring of '89—the year of the great culbute—that judgment first began to overtake M. le Marquis. He had been away at the court for two years, and we knew nothing of him except that his steward kept squeezing more and more money out of us every month, to pay for his master's fine doings at Versailles, when, all of a sudden word got about that he was coming; and sure enough, a few days later he came, and with him a whole crowd of fine folks that fairly filled the chateau. And then for several weeks together, there was nothing but feasting and drinking, and dancing and card playing, and making love all day long. Now it happened that among the ladies was one who had been a beauty at the court—Mademoiselle Claire de Montalbert, they called her, who had shown much favor to our young lord, Mousieur Henri, when they were at Versailles together; but when she came down here, she seemed to have grown tired of him, and began to smile upon his great friend, Mr. Albert de St. Florent; till at last, as young blood is always hot (especially when there's lady in the case), she bred a deadly quarrel between them. One evening in May my cousin Pierre, the soldier, who was up at the chateau attending upon his colonel, came down to us and told a terrible story. That very morning the two young gentlemen, with other two to second them, had come out of the chateau before any one else was stirring, and away to a little open place at the corner of the wood, and there they fell to. Mr. Henri was a good blade, but this time he was too hot to be prudent, and the fifth pass he was run clean through the body. But he came of a race that always died hard; and the moment he felt the steel pierce him, he threw himself forward upon the sword, and shortening his own, ran it into M. Albert's side so fiercely that the blade snapped right across. Then he fell down and died where he stood. But M. Albert had little to boast of, for his wound was mortal, and two days later he died also. And so the lives of two brave men were thrown away for the caprice of a woman,—one of those great ladies without heart, and without conscience, whom God created to avenge the sins of the no-blesse among themselves.

When the news of all this got abroad, our people (God forgive them) began to rejoice, and to say that now the aristocrats were beginning to devour each other, and that he who had robbed so many of their children knew now what it was to lose a child himself. But, as we afterwards learned, the old Marquis, however he might grieve, was not one to let his grief be known. When he heard the news he neither sighed or or trembled, but only asked how it fared with M. de St. Florent; and when they told him that the wound was mortal, he smiled his own cruel smile, and muttered to himself: "Good. The De Quesnoys always strike home!" And after that he never mentioned his son's name again.

'Well, Monsieur, a few months later came the news of the fall of the Bastile; and the peasants began to lift up their heads, and talk of doing something; but no one dared to speak openly, for there were troops quartered in Besancon, and nobody knew yet whether they would join us or not. (I heard afterwards that they were ready enough to side with us, but having no leaders, and each man doubting whether his comrades would stand by him, they did not stir.) By the opening of the year '90, the soldiers in all the garrison towns had communicated with each other and were all on the side of the people; so one day in March, the two Besancon regiments rose as one man, deposed their officers, shot their colonel, and elected Sergeant Roussel in his stead (the same Roussel who afterwards commanded a brigade under the great Emperor.) Then our peasants began to think that it was time to square accounts with M. le Marquis, especially as all his grand friends had gone away, and there were only a few lackeys left to defend him. But somebody must have told him of what was going on; for just as the peasants were all gathered in the village yonder, with hatchets and pitchforks, and what not, ready to go up to the chateau, there came a rattle of hoofs along the road, and into the market place broke the old Marquis himself, on his great black horse, with his gay dress glittering in the sunshine, and his face quiet and smooth, as if he were going into a drawing room; but his lips were set together like the jaws of a wolf trap. When I saw him coming I shrank away, fearing that he would seize and devour me even among them all; but I could see how he reined up his horse (the crowd parting before him right and left), leaped from the saddle and stood facing us, with his arms folded on his breast. Morbleu! I think I see him now, drawn up to his full hight, with his lip curling in defiance, and his eye looking through us like the flash of a sword, as he said, in his clear, scornful voice: 'I am told that you have something to say to me. Here I am. What do you want?' But there was no answer. At the sight of his face and the sound of his voice, coming among us in this way like an all powerful master, the old fear of him and his, branded into us by ages of oppression, rose up again stronger than ever, and the whole crowd of furious men hung their heads like rated school boys, and melted away before. *Tonnere de ceil!* tyrant and servant of the devil though he was, he did a deed that day worthy of the Twelve Paladins; and perhaps the bon Dieu may yet have mercy upon him, for he was a brave man!'

I recalled the wierd pathos of the English ballad—:

"That Heaven may yet have more mercy
Than man on such a bold rider's soul"

and looked with involuntary admiration upon this thoroughly French sympathy with courage, even in an hereditary and inplacable enemy.

The old man was silent for an instant, while the momentary softness faded from his iron features, leaving them sterner than before. When he resumed, his tone was deeper and more solemn.

'But although M. le Marquis escaped for that time, his day was near at hand; for now came news that the people had marched upon Versailles, that the king and queen had been brought to Paris, that the tiers were up in every part of the country, and that the Assemblee Nationale had declared the abolition of taxation, monopoly aristocratic oppression, and had pronounced all men free and equal forevermore. Every fresh bit of news worked like fire in our blood; and at last the people of Besancon got up as one man and swore that, come what might, they would have the Chateau de Quesnoy down, and an end of the old wolf that lived in it: and up they went, hundreds upon hundreds.

'I can remember, as if it were yesterday, seeing them file out of town, their pike-heads glittering in the sun and the mass of red caps showing like a long smear of blood upon the white road; and I, as a boy will do, followed them to see what will happen. They had expected to find the chateau barricaded and to meet with some resistance; but, no! the garden gate was open—so was the hall door—and on the treshhold stood the old Marquis himself, saying quietly: 'Enter; all is ready for you!' There was something in his voice and look and manner that made them shrink, even then; but they had gone too far to turn back. Into they chateau they poured, with shouts of laughter, and scraps of Republican songs, till every room was chock-full, and the leaders took possession of the great banquet hall, and set M. le Marquis in the great carved chair at the head of the table, swearing that he should see them drink his good wine before they killed him, and there they reveled till one-half of them were under the table, and the other half could hardly stand to light the torches which they had stuck up round the hall. Just about night-fall (I had climbed into a tree near the window, and could see all that went on), I saw old Mercandon, the steward, glide up to his master's chair, and say in a low voice, 'M. le Marquis, all is ready!'

'Are all the lackeyes gone?'

'All M. le Marquis.'

'Go you too, then, and leave me to finish it alone!'

'But the old steward only hung his head, and answered with a kind of sob, 'M. le Marquis I carried you in my arms when you were a child, and do you drive me away now?'

'As you will then, my good fellow,' said the Marquis; 'I shall at least have one honest man beside me to the last.'

'And then he rose slowly to his feet (for, till that moment, he sat like a statue), and looked round upon them all. Monsieur, if I live to a hundred, I shall never forget that sight!—the old noble standing up like a tower, with the long gray hair falling back from his grand calm face; the great vaulted hall, with its huge grained arches and dark paneling of oak; the coarse figures of the peasants lolling in the great chairs or wallowing upon the floor, their rough faces all swollen and disfigured by drink and fury and lust of blood, the red torchlight flaring fitfully over all. There was that in the old man's face which silenced the loudest of the rioters, and you might have heard a pin fall as he spoke.'

'Worthy guests, you have done honor to my good cheer, and it is time that I thank you as you deserve. This is the first time that my chateau has been defiled by the hoofs of republican canaille—and it shall be the last! Go, tell your master the devil how the last of the De Quesnoys repaid your insolence. Vive le roi!'

'He seized a flambeau which stood near him, and, stooping down, lifted a trap-door in the floor, and dropped the torch through it. And then (God preserve us!) came a crash as if the earth had split asunder, and all the air was one hot blast of fire; and I felt a shock like an earthquake, and knew nothing more.'

'When I came to myself, I was lying on the soft earth of one of the flower beds, dizzy and stunned, as if I had fallen from the top of a tower, but, thank God, unhurt. But, Holy Virgin! what a sight it was when I looked round! All about me was a reek of smoke and dust, as from the mouth of a furnace, and dimly through the cloud I could see, on the spot where the chatean had stood, black and broken walls, and great masses of stone flung here and there, and smoking timbers. The Marquis had filled the cellars with gunpowder, and of all who entered the chateau, not one was left alive! May the good God have mercy upon their souls!'—*Chambers' Journal.*

*The legend of Bluebeard does not exaggerate the atrocities of this incarnate fiend, who, after committing a thousand real crimes with impunity, was at length burned alive on an absurd charge of sorcery.

AN AFRICAN GENERAL.

Chaka, "The Bloody"—An Interesting Story of His Career—A Negro Napoleon—He is murdered at Last.

(From the Cornhill Magazine.)

The Zulus, who live north of Natal, are paramount among the tribes of South Africa, and they gained this preeminence through the commanding energy and ability of one man, Chaka, who, had he been a European, would surely have been called "the great" but being only an African barbarian, is simply surnamed "The Bloody." Previous to his reign his people were first among their brethren. They occupied a tract of land of not more than ten or twelve square miles in extent. Chaka was a son of the chief of this little community. From some peculiar circumstances attending upon his birth he was regarded by the people as the possessor of superhuman gifts. Probably his mother, in her ambition for her child, suborned the medicine men to fabricate a lying wonder on his behalf. But as he grew in years he did not disappoint the expectations that were thus formed of him. He was tall in stature, great in strength, and in all deeds of daring and energy he outstripped those of his own age. The reputation which these qualities obtained for him excited the jealously of his father, and Chaka, to safe his life, fled to the Amatetwe, a neighboring tribe, whose chief gave him protection. With this people he remained until he was thirty years of age, when his father died, and by which time he was distinguished above all men as the possessor of gifts that are in high esteem with the Zulus.

By the aid of some of the Amatetwe he made himself chief of his own people; and the first act that signalized his reign was the putting to death of all whom he suspected of being hostile to himself. This was sanguinary, but from his point of view no worse, and fully as necessary as the coup d'etat by which more civilized potentates have obtained the supreme power. His next exploit was to make war upon and subdue the tribe that had protected him when he was an exile. This was ungrateful, but men of great ambition nearer home have contemplated ingratitude as great. Then he abolished the old laws, and enacted the Code Chaka, by which as chief, he was invested with absolute personal authority, and, as in more enlightened lands, the entire nation was made subservient to the production and maintenance of an army. Then he introduced a new system of warfare. He marshaled his troops into regiments, which were formed into three divisions, a portion of each being incorporated with every force that took the field. Instead of the ordinary bush fighting he made his men fight at close quarters; and for the slender javelin that was thrown at a distance he substituted a stabbing spear of stouter materials, the loss of which was punished with death. For defensive purposes he gave to each man a large shield made a buffalo hide. His discipline was severe. His soldiers had no alternative but to conquer or die, for retreat, even when compelled thereto by superior numbers, was visited by him with death. But such a punishment was rarely necessary; for Chaka was a consumate general, and had the art of inspiring his followers with his own irresistible spirit.

He made war upon all around him, and tribe after tribe was conquered, until he had been proclaimed victorious from the Mapoota to the Umzimvubu. Having thus satisfied his warlike ambition, he directed his energies to the consolidation of his empire. And in the doing of this he seemed to have earned his terrible surname as much by the merciless exercise of his despotic power upon those who had become "his people," as by his warfare upon his enemies. As he grew old his natural force abated, his servants conspired against him, and he was murdered on the 23d of September, 1828. Many rejoiced at his death; but the Zulus cherish the memory of his greatness, swear by the terror of his name, and have made his war song their national anthem. And, judging him by the standard of his possibilities, he was worthy of his honor. One of a number of petty and conflicting kingdoms he made an empire which did not disappear at his death. Out of an undisciplined rabble he organized an army of 100,000 men, which has been found to be irresistible by every native force against which it has been hurled. And the influence of his life has extended far beyond the boundaries of his own dominions.

Dream of the Rumseller's Wife.

I dreamed last night that I was passing leisurely through the streets, dressed with care, as I usually am when walking out for pleasure; and as I intended making some trifling purchases by the way, I recollect I had the beautiful purse which was my Christmas present in my hand. Mrs. ——— was walking a few rods ahead of me, and I was wondering how she got every new fashion so soon, and whether she used her cast off things to pay her help with, or sold them to the china peddlers, or whether it could be really true that she gave them to the poor. Well, just as this foolish train of thought was passing through my mind all at once a woman advanced towards me, with no bonnet, and a miserable shawl drawn over her head. I thought she was going to beg, and was beginning to tell her that I had nothing to give, when she seized the strings of my hat, and a look that almost petrified me, took it off and put it on her own head and walked off! I looked after with astonishment, but what could I do—go in at the next door? The people were strangers and what would they think? There was no milliner shop at hand, and I was quite a distance from home. As I could do nothing in my turn I drew my shawl over my head, and tried to quicken my steps; but my feet seemed paralized, and I made little progress.

Just then I saw a woman in the distance, coming towards me. Oh! if I could only walk as she does, thought I. The woman was very meagre, poorly dressed, and with nothing about her shoulders, though the air was quite keen. The moment we meet she stopped looked me sternly in the face, and exclaimed in a voice as stern as the look, "Give me my shawl madam!" and without waiting for reply or resistance, stripped it from me, and wrapping it about her shoulders, went on.

Scarcely had I began to cast about in my mind what to do next, when another of these wretched beings came upon me. She wore the tattered remains of an old cloak about her; but as she raised her arm, I saw that she had no dress beneath it, or rather but the remnant of one.

'For mercy's sake,' said I, as she laid her hand heavily on my shoulder, 'what do you want of me? I have met with robbers enough already.' 'Robbers?' cried she, in a voice that went through me like a sword. 'Robbers! Take back that lie, base thief! Thou art the robber! Give me back my own!' So saying, she tore from me my dress—that splendid silk one you have so often admired—and putting it on disappeared.

In utter dismay and confusion, there I stood, not knowing which way to turn, or what to think. But I was not allowed much time for reflection. Immediately I felt my hand grasped by the cold, bony fingers of three ragged children, who were crying and clinging to her clothes. 'Give me my money!' said she, as she wrenched the purse from my trembling hand. 'There it will buy you some bread, poor things!' she added in a softer tone, as she flung it into the eager hands of the children, 'it will buy you some bread!' I looked after her as she followed the tattered group; but my tongue was dumb and my feet were glued to the earth, and my whole frame was shivering with cold and terror.

The same woman had only gone, when her place was taken by another, who was very delicate and pale, her dress, though much disordered, bearing evident marks of good taste. Her eyes were red as if she had been weeping, but they brightened up when they saw the watch and chain, which, strange to say, were still upon my person. 'Yes, thank God!' exclaimed she, 'this will save him!—my own beautiful watch, my father gave me on my marriage-day—the self-same one—I know it well! Give me my watch!' And without looking at me at all, she seized upon the watch and hurried away, repeating wildly to herself, 'Yes, this will save him—this will take him out of prison—my own beautiful watch!'

Next I was disrobed of my elaborately quilted silk skirt by squalid Irishwoman, who went away muttering a sort of apology for her rudeness. 'Poor crather, it's not that I would harm ye, to be sure! and may be ye've got as much left upon you now as many a poor thing that deserves more! Wasn't it Patrick's wages that bought the quilt? And isn't it one's own he takes, wherever he finds it?

Then three pald creatures from different directions, surrounded me, as I stood like a marble statue, hardly knowing whether I was dead or alive. One immediately divested me of my jewelry, saying contemptiously as she turned away, 'I care not for the trash, but it is mine. It was pawned for rum; now it shall keep alive my starving ones a little longer.' The second took my scarf, gloves, richly embroidered cuffs, handkerchief under sleeves, saying with a bitter smile, 'How exquisite! how beautiful! Yes, I will put them on. I will adorn myself once more, and see if my husband will recognize me. I used to wear such when he loved me better than rum. What have I done, that I should be clothed in rags, and see the finery that was purchased with my money sported on the person of another? Oh yes, I will put on these fine things, and see how they will compare with my present home, with these emaciated limbs, and the garments that scarcely hide them! Shall I not look like a queen?' Saying this she turned away with a hollow laugh, leaving me with the third, who, with a resolute arm, seated me on the steps of a building beside which I stood, and speedily taking off my best gaiters and lamb's wool stockings, put them on her almost naked feet, muttering to herself, 'I have needed them sorely, sorely. How could in the heartless thief to keep them from me!'

Once more I was left alone. If I could have sunk into the earth gladly would I have done so. But no! there I sat dressed only in under garments and

looking more like a ghost than a living creature. But I had not yet reached the climax horror. Another female appeared in the distance; she approached and I felt a death-like sickness as she stood before me. She was the perfect picture of despair; and, besides there was something in her look that overawed, that made me quail like a criminal. Laying her hand on the full white skirt that flowed to my feet, and examining its texture, she said in a low, thrilling voice. 'Yes, it will do; it is beautiful indeed; and should it not be, purchased with the money that was toiled for by these poor hands, while my darling angel lay moaning in hard cradle and I could not take him up—could not hush him on my bosom! Woman,' she said looking me in the face with a gaze I shall never forget. "I will take this linen now, for it is needed and I have no money to buy more." I did not answer her. I had lost all power of utterance. There was a grim, desparing expression in her eyes that froeze me. She fastened them on me a moment, and perceiving my shudder of horror at the idea of being utterly deprived of clothing, and left as a gazing stock in the public street, she drew back, saying, 'No, sinful, condemned woman—no! I can't take away thy covering.'

'O my child, my cherub, my cherub, my blessed angel of heaven! thou art innocent, but she is guilty. No, madam! I had thought to take it, for a shroud, to lay out my dead bady, my murdered child—murdered by the cruelty of a drunken father! There he lies, in his pillowless cradle, with the little soiled frock he has worn for a week still on him! I could not go to the neighbors for a shroud. I could not beg when I knew there was cloth of my own, so white, so fine, so suitable. But no I will not take it from you! If I am a mother I am a woman. Better that I should forbear—better that my innocent one should go to his grave uncovered! He has never sinned; let him lie in his pure nakedness. God's angels shall spread over him their spotless wings. Keep thy ill gotten clothing. It may shield thy form from the gaze of man, but it cannot shield thy soul from the curse of the childless mother—the Drunkard's wife.

O my husband! the sound of that voice is ringing in my ears this moment! Perhaps I am weak and foolish; but truly as I am alive and sitting here, I will never use those articles of dress again. I will put on mouring, and eat bread and water; I will see no company, no, never will I show my face to the world; never will I set my foot into the street again, so long as I am the wife of a rumseller.

An Indian City in the Forests of Peru.

The city of Huatinmio proved to be a group of seven sheds perched among plantains and bananas, divided into stalls, and affording shelter for a hundred individuals. The most sordid destitution—if ignorance of comfort can be called destitution—reigning everywhere around. The women were especially hideous, and on receipt of presents of small bells and large needles became additionally disagreeable in their antics of gratitude. The bells were quickly inserted in their ears, and soon the whole villiage was in tintinabulation.

A night was passed in the hospitality of these barbarians, who vacated their largest cabin for their guests. A repast was served, consisting of stewed monkey; no salt was used in the cookery, but on the other hand a dose of pimento was thrown in, which brought tears to the eyes of the strangers and made them run to the water-jar as if to save their lives. The evening was spent in a general conversation with the Siriniris, who were completely mystified by the form and properties of a candle which Mr. Marcoy drew from his baggage and ignited. The wild men passed it from hand to hand, examining it, and singing themselves in turn. Still another marvel was the sheet of paper on which the artist essayed a portrait of one of his host. The finished sketch did not appear to attract them at all, or to raise in their minds the faintest association with the human form; but texture and whiteness of the sheet excited their lively admiration, and they passed it from one to the other with many exclamations of wonder. Meantime, a number of questions were suggested and proposed through the interpreter.

The formality of marriage among the Siriniris was found to be quite unknown; the most rudimentary idea of divine worship could not be discovered; the treatment of the aged was shown to be contemptuous and neglectful in the extreme; and the lines of demarcation with the beasts seemed to be but feebly traced. Finally, Mr. Marcoy begged the interpreter to propound the delicate inquiry whether, among the viands with which they nourished or had formerly nourished themselves, human flesh had found a place. Garcia hesitated, and at first declined to push the interrogation, but after some persuasion consented. The Siriniris were not in the least shocked at the question, and answered that the flesh of man, especially in infancy, was a delicious food, far better than the monkey, the tapir or the peccary; that their nation, in the days of its power, frequently used it at the great feasts; but the difficulty of procuring such a rarity had increased until they were now forced to strike it from their bill of fair.—*From* SEARCHING FOR THE QUININE-PLANT IN PERU, *in the February number of Lippincott's Magazine.*

HE WANTED TO MARRY.

A Tough Story, but a Good One.

A London letter to the *Herald* says: "Here is a good story which has not yet found its way into print, which I can vouch. Lord George Gordon, a young man of four and twenty, wishing to marry a certain young lady, went quite recently to ask the permission of his father, the Duke of Argyle. The Duke, a pompous little man, replied in effect, 'My son, since our house has been honored by being united with the royal family I have thought it right to delegate a decision on all such matters to your elder brother, the Marqus of Lorne. Go, therefore, and consult him.' The Marqus of Lorne, on being applied to, 'My dear brother, in a case of importance like this I should think it right to ask the decision of the Queen, the head of the royal family, into which I have married.' The Queen, on the matter being laid before her, declared that since her terrible bereavement she had been in the habit of taking no steps without consulting the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the brother of her deceased husband. To the Duke, then, the case was referred and from him a letter was received telling his dear sister in-law that recent political events had induced him to do nothing, even as to the giving advice, without the express concurrence of the Emperor William, before whom he had laid the matter. The Emperor William wrote a long letter, declaring that though he was surrounded by counsellors there was one only who had on all occasions proved himself correct, loyal and faithful and without whose advice he (the Emperor) would have no decision. Therefore he had referred the matter to his faithful Minister, Prince Bismarck.

"And it is narrated that when Prince Bismarck was made acquainted with the subject he roared out, *'Gott in Himmel,* what a fuss about nothing! Let the boy marry whom he pleases so long as she is young and pretty.'

Executors & Adm'rs Notices.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.— The will of John Gardner late of Ferguson twp., having been admitted to probate, letters testamentary thereunto have been issued to the undersigned, of which all persons interested will please take notice.

ELIZA M. GARDNER,
WILSON GARDNER,
12-9 ROBERT GARDNER.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—The will of Jeremiah Rankin, late of Potter township, having been admitted to probate, letters testamentary thereunto have been issued to the undersigned, of which all persons interested will please take notice.

11 6t. JOSEPH A. RANKIN.

Miscellaneous.

THE GEM MICROSCOPE.

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12-3 976 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the court of common Pleas, in the 25th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton, and Clearfield, and the Honorable W. W. Love and the Honorable Henry Dopp, Associate Judges, in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 11th day of March, A. D. 1874, to me directed for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of April next, being the 27th day of April, 1874 and to continue two weeks.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Alderman and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 11th day of Mar. in the year of our Lord, 1874, and in the ninety-eighth year of the Independence of the United States.

10-4t B. F. SHAFFER Sheriff.

Prospectus.

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We might go on enumerating the many other conditions for which it is unequalled, but will only add that wherever there is inflammation from any cause, COSMOLINE brings a rapid and happy relief, and will be the

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ELAINE will not explode while burning in a lamp, nor in any other way, as it does not contain any of the explosive compounds so frequently met with in the ordinary oil for illuminating. A lamp, filled with ELAINE, if upset or accidently broken, will not explode or burn. There is no position in which you can put a lamp filled with ELAINE, for common use, in which it will explode. As no other illuminator has such advantages of safety, ELAINE IS CERTAINLY THE SAFEST FAMILY ILLUMINATING OIL KNOWN.

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We hope by

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It arrests decay of vital forces, exhaustion of the nervous system, restores vigor to the debilitated, cleanses vitiated blood, removes vesicle obstructions and acts directly on the Liver and Spleen. Price $1 bottle. JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 18 Platt St., N. Y 13-4t

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THE well earned reputation of our Patent Balance Clock Spring Window Shade Rollers has induced the makers of imperfect and worthless shade rollers to offer them as our Clock Spring, and buyers have in many instances been subjected to fraud and imposition. Buy only the genuine. We manufacture PLAIN SHADES, all colors. Fringe to match FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS A SPECIALTY.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

E. T. & R. P. TUTEN,.....Proprietors

EDWARD T. TUTEN, ...Editor.
ROBERT P. TUTEN,.....Publisher.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance.

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FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte Pa. by

E. T. & R. P. TUTEN,

at the following rates :

One year in advance.....$2.00
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Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, unless otherwise agreed upon.

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Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

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Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Bussiness Cards, not exceeding lines this type, $8,00 per annum.

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Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

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Bellefonte, Pa

A FORMER RESIDENT OF BELLEFONTE.

We copy the following from the Fairfield *Ledger* of April 9th, a paper published at Fairfield, Iowa. Many of the old Methodists of twenty-five years ago, will, no doubt, remember the Rev, E. H. Waring, who was a brother of Wm. G. Waring, formerly President of Agricultural College. We believe he still has a sister living in this county, a Mrs. Lee, of Milesburg. Mr. Waring is a self-made man, starting out in life a poor boy, he went to serve his time at the cabinet maker's trade with Mr. Samuel Harris, of this place; but his health broke down, and after serving out his time, three years, he commenced his studies for the ministry and made his first effort as a licensed preacher, in this place, twenty-five years ago the 6th day of the present month. For twenty-five years he has borne witness to the truth, laboring with untiring zeal in season and out of season. That Bellefonte has reason to feel proud of her protege, is shown by this tribute of respect tendered by his friends in his Western home :

On Monday evening a large company of the members of the Harmony M. E. Church, and other friends of the pastor, Rev. E. H. Waring, assembled at his residence on Richland Avenue for the purpose of a social visit. On that evening Mr W. concluded the first 25 years of his ministry, he having been licensed to preach at Bellefonte, Penn., April 6th, 1849. In the twenty-five years, he has filled fifteen pastoral charges and has traveled four years as Presiding Elder of the Mt. Pleasant District. His ministry has been spent as follows: In Pennsylvania, four years and a half; in Maryland one year; in Virginia three years; in Iowa sixteen years and a half; and he has been connected with the Baltimore, East Baltimore, Iowa and Western Iowa Conferences. The total memberships of the charges he has served, exclusively of the District is 3387; he has preached about 4,000, received over 1,500 persons into the church, married 163 couples, baptized 445 persons and officiated at 259 funerals. Appropriate religious exercises were observed at the gathering, participated in by Revs. W. F, Cowles and J H Miller, and the whole occasion was enjoyable and pleasant.

WILLIAMSPORT IN FLAMES.

Destruction in Williamsport---Loss Half a Million---One Life Reported Lost.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., April 12.—An incendiary fire was started at 1 o'clock this morning in the piling yard of Brown, Early & Co's saw mill. It destroyed all the lumber, amounting to about 20,000,000 feet, piled on thirty acres of ground between the above named yard and White, Leutz & White's saw mill. In its course it consumed Filbert, Otto & Co's saw mill, C. H. Crouse & Co's brick planing mill and fourteen frame dwelling houses on Filbert street. The fire was under control at 8 o'clock. The wind blew a gale during the first part of fire. It is reported that one man was burned to death in the brick planing mill. Assistance was received promptly from the Lock Haven and Sunbury fire departments. The loss is estimated at $500,000, and the insurance at $150,000. The following are the principal sufferers: Brown, Early & Co.; P. Herdic & Co.; Filbert, Otto & Co.; Filbert, Otto & Miller; C. H. Crouse & Co.; S. N. Williams & Co.; R. K. Hawley & Co.

THE LOSSES ESTIMATED.

Brown, Early & Co's yard	7,500,000
Filbert, Otto & Co's yard	8,500,000
P. Herdick & Co's yard	8,500,000
Total	24,500,000

In the above yards lumber was stored belonging to individuals not named in this list.

Williamsport iron and lumber company lost $70,000; Samuel N. Williams & Co., $30,000; Kintzing & Co., $7,000; Otto & Co., $40,000; Brown, Early & Co., about $100,000.

——To-morrow, there will be a total eclipse of the sun. No cards but free to Patagonians.

——This is the time to prime current and raspberry bushes, fruit trees and beds.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

By a census of the British Empire which has recently been completed and published, it is shown that Queen Victoria rules over 234,762,593 human beings. In speaking of the magnitude of Great Britain, Daniel Webster once, remarked that "the drum beat of her armies awakened by the sun rise, re-echoed from land to land, till it encircled the whole globe with one continuous strain of martial airs," and in looking over the figures in this census, the above fine rhetorical figure is very forcibly recalled. There is now only one power on the globe with a population greater than that of Great Britain, and that is China, which has a population not far from 477,300,000. Russia stands the third in point of numbers and has a population of 80,000,000, or about one-third that of Great Britain.

The British Isles which constitute the central power of the British Empire, has a population of only about 32,000,000 and the indomitable energy and perseverence of the Anglo Saxon race is shown in the fact that the government of these islands has extended its authority and dominion over so large a portion of the habitable world. British India alone has a population six times as large as that of the British Isles, it being 190,277,654.

Australia which is, comparatively speaking, a new country, has a population of only a fraction over one to the square mile, while British India has a population of over 200 to the square mile. Giving the former a population to the square mile equal to that of the latter, and the aggregate population of Australia would be nearly 70,000,000. Something of the future of the British Empire may be realized from a contemplation of these figures.

The United States which is the youngest among the recognized powers of the world, stands seventh in point of population, but our probable increase for the next century is greater than that of any other country. In all probability, whoever lives to see the year 1900 will find us with a population of nearly a hundred millions of people and third in point of population among the nations of the earth.

Great Britain including Ireland, has only 121,115 square miles of territory, while the British Empire embraces 7,769,449 square miles and Russia 7,862,568. In landed possession, the United States now ranks the third, embracing 3,579,392 square miles. But while the territory of the United States lies in a body and is bound together by a net work of railways, that it can be traversed in all directions with ease and dispatch, that of the British Empire is separated by broad oceans and distributed among the four grand divisions of the globe. The difference is greatly to our advantage and adds immensely to our material prosperity. The easy system of communication between all parts of our broad domain gives us a community of interest and a homogeneousness which Great Britain with her widely separated colonies, can never enjoy.

The subjects of Queen Victoria live in 44,142,651 houses, comprising all grades from the stately palaces of England, to the mud covered hut of the New Zealanders.

We hear frequently of "Britain's fading glory," but it is not so. She was never more powerful than she is to-day, and she is probably the richest and most imposing nation upon earth, and vastly superior to any of the great empires of antiquity. She still adheres to some of the traditions of the past, but has made wonderful progress in the last few years. The power and glory of the British Empire should be no source of animosity nor jealousy to us; we have reason rather to be proud of the parent branch from which our nation is a thrifty offshoot.

——A late number of the *Merchants' and Manufacturers' Review*, published in Philadelphia, devotes nearly a column to the establishment of our friend E. S. Johnston, the practical paper hanger, No. 1033 Spring Garden street, referring especially to an invention, of which he is the sole proprietor, called the "Patent-Balance, Clock-Spring Window-Shade Roller." By this artistic contrivance no pulleys or cords are necessary, and the shade is adjusted in any position desired. The value of this improvement may be seen by the number of imitations which have been attempted—all, however, fail in the essential feature of a 'clock-spring balance which Mr. Johnston has brought to such perfection. His card may be found in another column, and those of our friends in city or country who give him their orders for shades or house decoration may rely on prompt attention, the best workmanship, and satisfactory terms.

——The Debating society at the upper Marsh Creek school house No. 5 closed Friday, April 3rd. These meetings have been held all winter and a good degree of interest has been manifested. We understand that many of the members have made considerable improvment.

——We have received the following communication from Unionville in which the writer brings some grave charges against Bellefonters for not being more energetic in suppressing the traffic in whiskey. Our correspondent evidently knows more about the rum holes of this city than Bellefonters themselves. There are no respectable temperance men who will be seen hanging round low dens or places where whisky is supposed to be sold, and seeing a sign indicating that sweet cider is sold within and a few apples in the window is not evidence sufficient to convict. If our friend knows that there are places here where they are violating the law why does he not return the parties and our word for it the temperance men of this place will assist him to the full extent of their power. It is easy to make charges but it is not always so easy to prove them, and we should not too ready to jump at conclusions. We are confident that the liquor laws are violated here every day but these are not the only laws that are violated, and as long as some men are as they are, viz: "prone to evil as the sparks fly upward," we expect they will violate every law on our statute books, notwithstanding our authorities take every precautionary measure possible. We say therefore to our friend at Unionville, who seems to intimate by his letter that there are hardly ten righteous men in this city, if this be so, stretch out thine arm we beseech thee, least we be wholly lost.

For the REPUBLICAN.
UNIONVILLE, April 13th, 1874.

MESSRS EDITORS.—If you can find a little room in one of your columns that could not be more profitably taken up, we wish—through them—to address the citizens of Bellefonte, concerning their "Liquor Traffic" which they are carrying on to a disgraceful extent, in defiance of, not only the Local Option Law, but the old standing law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to minors.

Last Saturday evening, four young men of our Town and Township came up street under the agonizing influence of your adulterated whisky, with no less than a half gallon in bottles under their clothes.

Now Bellefonte (I mean every man and woman, particularly those who so highly profess Christianity and enlightenment) you need not deny it, and you need not say you don't know where it can be had, you like it too well yourselves to pass much time without knowing that. You do not want it put clear away, you only want it put out of sight so the "Crusaders" wont find it, that you can step behind the curtain and 'turn up your little finger and take a swig' when you feel like it. We can except a few under this charge, but the fewest number. But those of you who do not want to drink or encourage drinking, why do you pass along and see those blinded windows, decorated with apples, across the street from Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store, and not make it your business to see whether the law is being broken or not. Why did Mr. B go to so much expense to open a dark alley in through the backway to his saloon? Why is it that other windows about "strichnine corner," whereupon you may see "sweet cider," are darkened so no one can see in? Why don't they open a glass front and do a faceable business? It is just because th y know they are doing an illegal and unrighteous business, and you just wink at these lawbrakers and tell them to keep out of your sight.

We hold the Prize Banner and we do not want you to disgrace it in this kind of a style, neither do we want you to disgrace our brothers and sons as you have done. We beseech you to rid your town of this infamous evil, while ye can, take warning and "Beware of the Leven of the Pharasees. OBSERVER.

——The premises of Peter Hoffer, near this place, came near being destroyed by fire, on Tuesday afternoon last. Some boys who were at play about the barn, observed a fire starting up under the over shot, which they at once extinguished. There was a high wind going at the time and only this timely discovery prevented a conflagration which would have swept the entire premises. Mr. Hoffer thinks that the fire was the result of carelessness on the part of some men who had been at the barn about that time to look at a colt, and he thinks one of them may have ignited a match to light a pipe or cigar, and carelessly, as is so often the case, threw the match down where it came so nigh breeding terrible mischief. Let this serve as another warning to smokers.—*Reporter.*

ALL the brains that the Democratic members of the Legislature had when that august body met, was owned by Dimmick and Orvis. Dimmick had to resign to keep from being expelled on account of his rascality, and now Governor Hartranft has conferred judicial honors upon Orvis, which leaves the balance of the Legislative democracy to dance to the Liberal music of Alec McClure.

When the news came last week that Orvis was appointed Judge, we think P. Gray Meek was the best pleased man in town. By this appointment there are only two Senatorial aspirants left for the present—P. Gray Meek, and Adam Hoy, Esq. Meek feels that because he whipped Orvis by a "little arrangement" two years ago, that it will be an easy matter to knock the wind out of Hoy, if he (Hoy,) should presume to get in his way,—*e. g.* constitutional delegate.

——In connection with one of the largest assortments of dry goods, clothing, shoes, notions, etc., the most complete stock of groceries and spices is kept at Loeb, May & Loeb's.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10, 1874.

PLAN FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections, at their session to-day, spent several hours considering the results of their inquiry into the best method of electing the President and Vice President of the United States. The committee decided that so much of the present system as allows each State two votes at large shall be retained as a recognition of the smaller States. These votes will be cast for the candidate having a plurality of the votes of the whole State. Each State shall also be entitled to a number of votes equal to its representation in the lower branch of Congress. The candidate receiving a plurality of the votes of any district it is proposed shall be entitled to the vote of that district. The committee adopt the plurality feature so as to prevent the possibility of a minority election. The candidate having a plurality of the votes of the State, also receives the two votes at large. The system proposed by the comittee will break up the great States. It is understood that the report of the committee will be so framed as to receive the signatures of the entire number, so as to divest it of any appearance of partisanship.

RETIRING WOUNDED OFFICERS.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs have favorably recommended the retirement of regular or volunteer officers wounded in the service, on the actual rank held by them at the time such wound was received, and to receive pay accordingly.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The House Committee on Appropriations have completed and are ready to report all the remaining Appropriation bills except the Sundry Civil and River and Harbor. The House, however, is two months behind time. The committee will not report the Pension, Consular and Diplomatic, Postoffice and Defficiency until those now under discussion have been voted upon.

TRACKS FOR OCEAN STEAMERS.

The subject of ocean tracks between the United States and Europe, which is receiving attention in Congress, has also been called to the attention of the British Parliament by Mr. Anderson, who has given notice that he will introduce a bill asking the appointment of a commission to unite with one to be appointed by the United States for the purpose named. Admiral Juarez, of the French National Assembly, has also urged upon his government the necessity of action. The object of the movement is to prevent collisions at sea. The measure is opposed by the House Committee on Commerce, on the ground that it will involve the creation of a new office, a reason rather characteristic of the body, especially in view of the fact that it would lessen the dangers of ocean travel and annually save the lives of many of our citizens.

VOTES ON THE CURRENCY BILL.

The votes taken in the House to-day developed the fact that the inflationists have a very large majority, but they seem unable to unite upon any particular measure and hence they have thus far failed to carry their point. They could easily have carried Mr. Kelley's Convertible Bond bill to-day, but the members who will apparently have the Senate bill or nothing, voted against it and helped to defeat it. Many members desired to take some definite action to-day, but the advocates of the Senate bill succeeded in carrying an adjournment, and hence the whole subject goes over until to-morrow. Mr. Butler made several attempts to offer the Senate bill as a substitute but Mr. Maynard, who controlled the business, would not permit him to obtain the floor for that purpose. There was great excitement all day and most of the time was occupied in calling the roll.

A KU-KLUX CASE BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

The case of Sapaugh, on certificate of division from the United States District and Circuit Judges of South Carolina, involving the constitutionality of the Ku-Klux law, has been before the Supreme Court for some time, but the court has not yet deliberated as to its decision. The question now being a matter of no practical consequence, the Department of Justice will issue orders to the proper officers to dismiss the case.

——One of the largest and best assorted stocks of carpets, matting and oil cloth can be seen at Loeb, May & Loeb's, at prices to defy competition.

—The Missouri outlaws have addressed an insolent letter to the Governor of that State, deriding and defying himself, scouting his power, ridiculing his message to the Legislature concerning them, and mockingly inviting him, when he dispatches a posse to arrest them, to "send a coffin for every one" of the officers. It is not unlikely that the Governor may be so far aroused by this insult as to send a deputation to remonstrate with the cut-throats concerning their impolite behavior.

——An elegant line of dress goods, white goods, hosiery, gloves, etc., at Loeb, May & Loeb's.

CONNECTICUT.

The election has resulted in a complete democratic triumph. Returns from all the towns in the State but seven give Ingersoll, Democratic, 45,956; Harrison, Republican, 39,292; and Smith, Prohibition, 4,564. This result is what we expected, and is no gain by the Democracy, as they only retain possession of what they already controlled. In speaking of the election the *Commercial* says: At the election of last year the Democrats polled 46,074 votes, the Republicans 39,245, and the Prohibition party 2,541; giving Governor Ingersoll a plurality of 5,289, and a clear majority of 3,288. This year the Prohibition ticket received nearly five thousand votes, which were mostly drawn from the Republican side, while the so-called "Liberal" element supported the Democratic ticket in its entirety. Want of harmony among the Republican leaders, together with the old jealousy of General Hawley, and of the large class of Republicans which he represents, prevented anything like enthusiasm on the Republican side, while the Democracy exerted themselves to the utmost. Beyond the fact that it secures to the latter a United States Senator in place of Senator Buckingham, the result possesses no special political significance. No great national issues were involved, and no rebuke to Republican principles can possibly be inferred from the outcome of the contest.

HARRISBURG, PA. March 26, 1874.

The undersigned officers of the Third Division, Ninth Army Corps, commanded by General J. F. Hartranft, respectfully request all officers and men attached to said division to meet in Harrisburg, on the afternoon of the 11th of May next, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of organization and re-union.

The Ninth Army Corps will meet at 3 o'clock on same day for business, and in the evening a banquet will be served for them. Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Burnside, Parke, Hancock, Franklin, Heintzleman, M'Dowell, and many other leading officers of the army, will be present to attend the meeting of the various corps societies, and the meeting of the Army of the Potomac on Tuesday morning following.

100th reg't.	Lt. Col Wm H. H. M'Call, Col Charles W. Diven, Maj Jacob Rehrer,
205th reg't.	Lt Col Wm F. Walters,
207th reg't.	Col Robert C. Cox, Lt. Col. Wm M. Snoddy, Major Victor A. Elliot,
208th reg't.	Col Alfred B. M'Calmont, Lt. Col M. T. Heintzleman, Major Alexander Bobb,
209th reg't.	Col Tobias B Kauffman, Lt Col George M Frederick, Major John L Ritchey,
211th reg't.	Colonel Levi A Dodd, Lt Col Wm A Coulter, Major A A Mechling,
Staff Officers.	Col J D Bertolette, Captain E L Reber, Captain L S Buffington, Colonel Wm Willis.

The following is the programme arranged by the Executive Committee, for the meeting of the different Army Societies on the 11th, 12th and 13th of May, in this City:

MONDAY, MAY 11.

Re-union of Ninth Army Corps at 3 P. M.
Re-union of Hartranft's Division at 5 P M.
Banquet (Ninth Corps) at 9 P. M.

TUESDAY, MAY 13.

Re-union of Sixth Army Corps at 9 A. M.
Re-union of Cavalry Corps at 10 A. M.
Re-union of Military Order of Loyal Legion at 10 A M.
Re-union of Society of the Army of the Potomac at 11 A. M.
Governor's reception at 8 P M.
Banquet (Society of the Army of the Potomac) at 10 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13.

Meeting of Council of Administration, G. A. R., at 9 A. M.
Meeting of National Encampment, G. A R., at 11 A. M.
Banquet (Grand Army of the Republic) at 10 P. M.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

First Corps, General Robert B Beath.
Second Corps, Colonel W W Jennings.
Third Corps, Colonel Clayton M'Micheal.
Fifth Corps, General Wm. M'Candless.
Sixth Corps, General James W. Latta.
Ninth Corps, General John I Curtin.
Eleventh Corps, General Adolph Bushbeck.
Twelfth Corps, General Joseph F. Knipe.
Artillery Corps, Capt. George W. Durrell.
Cavalry Corps, Colonel H. S. Thomas.

MAJOR A. WILSON NORRIS. *Chairman*
MAJOR LANE S. HART. *Secretary.*

——Dealers in tobacco and liquors will please remember that their secure to sell expires April 30th. Sales made after that day without having paid the annual tax will incur a penalty of 50 per cent on am't and tax and make them liable to prosecution in U. S. Court. The Collector will be in Bellefonte on April 29, and Philipsburg April 30, to secure taxes. Be on hand or send the money with your application.

For the REPUBLICAN.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—In No. 13 of the REPUBLICAN, under the head of "Mistaken Identity," there are some erroneous statements which I wish to correct. As the writer of that article informs your readers some gentleman (!) did call out "dry up." The remark was not intended for the small boy referred to, but for the minister. The boy was not carried out by the cuff of the neck, neither was he taken out before the close of services. The minister now knows that the "dry up" was intended for him, and not for the boy. The writer of this article is prepared to inform your readers, if it be necessary, who called out "dry up." ***

SCIENTIFIC AND SAFE TREATMENT.

When applied with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche and accompanied with Dr Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as constitutional treatment, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy produces perfect cures of the worst cases of Catarrh and Ozena of many years' standing. This thorough course of medication constitutes the only scientific, rational, safe and successful manner of treating this odious disease that has ever been offered to the afflicted. So successful has it proven that the proprietor has long offered a standing reward of $500 for a case of Catarrh which he can not cure.

INDISPUTABLE EVIDENCE.

THOMAS J. BISHOP, of South Brooklyn, New York, writes that his wife had suffered since a child with Catarrh until it had resulted in what eminent physicians pronounced Consumption; that she has used Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr Pierce's Golden Discovery, and they have worked with her case.

——List of letters remaining in the Bellefonte Post Office, April 13, 74.

Mary C Brown, David Baney, Stephen Campbell, Miss Belle Eckley, Wm. Fishery, S. A. Godfrey, Samuel Gettig, Miss Anna Gurser, A. E. Hanbenby, John R. Irwin, Thomas Marshall, William McKean, Miss Mary Roberts, Miss Barbara Smith, Mrs. Aida Smith, Miss Barbara Shuster, Miss Maggie Tate, Mrs E J. Williams, Miss Annie Williams, Mrs Wilson Williams, John H. Walters-2

Grain and Flour Markets.

Corrected Weekly by Brockerhoff Bros.
BELLEFONTE, April 15, 1874.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 45
Red wheat No. 1	1 40
Barley	90
Corn, ears	60
Shelled corn	60
Oats	60
Rye per bushel	65
Buckwheat per bushel	40
Clover seed " "	
Plaster ₱ ton	4 75
	15 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by Brockerhoff Bros.

Apples, dried, per lb	@5½
Peaches, dried, per lb	12½15@22
Cherries, dried, per lb	5
Beans per quart	10
Fresh Butter lb	25
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per lb	19
Cheese per lb	20
Hams per lb	
Bacon	
Sides	
Butter	50
Lard per lb	8
Eggs per doz	15
Tallow, per pound	8
Rags	2
Potatoes per bushel	60
Dried Beef	

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT DISCOVERY!

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE of IRON For the cure of weak stomach, general debility indigestion, disease of the nervous system, constipaton acidity of the stomach, and all cases requiring a tonic,

The wine includes the most agreeable and efficient salt of Iron we possess: Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics, Yellow Peruvian Bark.

The effect in many cases of debility, loss of appetite, and general prostration, of an efficient Salt of Iron combined with our valuable Nervine, is most happy. It augments the appetite raises the pulse, takes off muscular flabbiness, removes the pallor debility, and gives a florid vigor to the countenance.

Do you want something to strengthen you? Do you want a good appetite? Do you want to build up your constitution? Do you want to feel well? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy? Do you want to sleep well? Do you want brisk and vigorous feelings? If you do, try Kunkel's Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community, that it is now deemed indispensible as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic. Price $1 per bottle. E. F. KUNKEL, Sole Proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. 14-4t

VETERINARY Surgeons all over the country are recommending Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders for the following trouble in horses:—Loss of appetite, roughness of the hair, stoppage of bowels or water, thick water, coughs and colds, swelling of the glands, worms, horse all, thick wind, and heaves.

A friend of ours who is chief clerk in the Governmental Dispensary, says that no medicine chest is now complete without Johnson's Anodyne Liniment We always supposed it was prescribed by law; if it is not, it ought to be, for certainly there is nothing in the whole materia medica of so much importance to the soldier and the sailor as Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

IT IS NO WONDER that invalids lose faith in all specifics, when so many worthless medicines are advertised for the cure of various diseases; but which when tried, are "found wanting." We have yet to learn, however, of the first failure of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, to cure coughs, colds, and pulmonary diseases.

SATURATE A PIECE OF BREAD OF MEAT with gastric juice, and it will dissolve. This is digestion. Add to such a mixture a little alcohol, and it will not dissolve. This is indigestion.—Beware, then, of tinctures, or tonics, or decoctions containing spirituous liquors. Shun all rum "tonics," and rely solely on DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, the finest digestive invigorant known, and free from the fiery curse of Alcohol. 15-4w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"TO THE"

PUBLIC!!

CAUTION! BEWARE OF FALSE ECONOMY! CAUTION! Window Shade Rollers selling at 50 and 75 cents are NOT CHEAP. They do not balance; will not stay "fixed," and soon "play out." Our Patent Balance Clock-Spring Shade Rollers require no cords or pulleys. Testimonials from thousands who will have no other kind. We manufacture only first-class Window Shades, all colors. Fringe to match.

N. B.—French and American Paper Hangings a specialty.

Orders filled promptly by express.

1033. JONSTON'S 1033.

Wall Paper and Shade Depot,

No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street,

PHILADELPHIA. 4(-ly

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
HISTORY OF THE
GRANGE MOVEMENT,
OR THE
Farmers' War Against Monopolies!

Read what leading Grangers say of the book:

D. B Manger, Esq., Master of the Penn. State Granges, writes: "I return to you my sincere thanks for the History of the Grange Movement. I have perused it with much interest.—It is indeed stored with 'Golden Grain' for every Patron's family, and should be in the household of every Patron in the land. I can cheerfully recommend it."

A. B. Smedly, Esq., Master of the Iowa State Grange, writes: "I have received your very excellent book; am much pleased with it. Many thanks for the copy sent me. I prize it highly." Send for specimen pages and circulars containing terms to agents, and many more endorsements from leading Grangers. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

CAUTION Unscrupulous publishers have taken advantage of the great demand for this History of the Grange Movement, to issue unreliable works on the subject—mere compilations from Agricultural newspapers. Do not be imposed upon. See that the book you buy is endorsed by the leading Grangers. 15-1t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. PIERCE'S ALT. EXT. OR GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

cures all **Humors** from the worst **Scrofula** to a common **Blotch** or **Pimple.** From two to six bottles are warranted to cure **Salt Rheum** or **Tetter, Pimples on Face, Boils, Erysipelas** and **Liver Complaint.** Six to twelve bottles, warranted to cure **Scrofulous Swellings** and **Sores** and all **Skin and Blood Diseases.** By its wonderful **Pectoral** properties it will cure the most severe recent or lingering **Cough** in half the time required by any other medicine and is perfectly safe, loosening cough, soothing irritation, and relieving soreness. Sold by all Druggists. **R. V. PIERCE, M.D., World's Dispensary,** Buffalo, N. Y.

15-4w

$20 SAVED **FLORENCE.** $20 SAVED

The Long-contested Suit of the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
against the Singer, Wheeler & Wilson and Grover & Baker Companies, involving over
$250,000.
Is finally decided by the Supreme Court of the United States
in favor of the **FLORENCE,** which alone has **Broken the Monopoly of High Prices.**

THE NEW FLORENCE
Is the ONLY machine that sews backward and forward, or to right and left.
Simplest—Cheapest—Best.
SOLD FOR CASH ONLY. SPECIAL TERMS TO **CLUBS and DEALERS.**
April, 1874. Florence, Mass.

For
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS.
AND ALL THROAT DISEASES,
Use
WELLS' Carbolic Tablets,
PUT UP ONLY IN **BLUE** BOXES.
A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY.
Sold by Druggists. 15-4w

1874
LIGHT RUNNING **"DOMESTIC."**

This Sewing Machine gives the best satisfaction to the user, is paid for most readily, and is the best of all to sell. If there is no "Domestic" Agent in your town, apply to DOMESTIC S. M., New York. 15-4t

---

3 SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED in each county for the Spring and Summer. $150 PER MONTH. Send for circulars which give full particulars. ZIEGLER & McCURDY, Philadelphia, Pa. 15-4t

---

THE GREAT AMERICAN COFFEE POT distills Coffee as clear as amber; extracts all its strength; retains all its nutritious aroma. The best thing ever offered. Price $2, sent to any address. Call and see it in operation, or send for illustrated circular. Territorial rights for sale. DEWITT C. BROWN & CO., 678 Broadway, New York. No. 15 4w

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SONGS of GRACE & GLORY.
The very best Sunday-School Song Book By W. F. SHERMAN and S. J. VAIL. 160 pages Splendid Hymns, Choice Music, Tinted Paper, Superior Binding. Price in Board, 35c.; $30 per 100. A Specimen Copy in Paper Cover mailed (as soon as issued,) on receipt of Twenty-five Cents. ☞Orders filled in turn. READY MAY 1st. HORACE WATERS & SON,
15-4t 481 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between I. E. Palmer and A. M. Wooster in the Sewing Machine business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all unpaid accounts are left in I. E. Palmer's hands for collection. All persons having accounts against the above firm will please present the same to I. E. Palmer for payment.

I. E. PALMER,
A. M. WOOSTER,
Bellefonte, March 23, 1874.

I beg leave to inform the citizens of this county that I shall continue to sell the Howe Sewing Machine on the most liberal terms. Call and see the new styles, and latest improvements.
I. E. PALMER, Agent, Bellefonte, Pa.
April 1st, 1874. 3t.

$15,000.

The Tyrone Gas and Water Comp'y want Fifteen Thousand Dollars on First Mortgage Bonds bearing 7 3-10 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually. Parties desiring to invest in a safe investment would do well to call soon. C. GUYER,
Tyrone, Pa., Apr. 1, 74-15-3m President.

Special Tax.

NOTICE.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE
SPECIAL TAXES.
May 1, 1874, to April 30, 1875.

The LAW of December 24, 1872, requires every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a Special Tax to PROCURE AND PLACE CONSPICUOUSLY IN HIS ESTABLISHMENT OR PLACE OF BUSINESS a stamp denoting the payment of said SPECIAL TAX for the Special Tax year beginning May 1, 1874, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1874.

The taxes embraced within the Provisions of the Law above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers	$200.00
Dealers, retail liquor	25.00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100.00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50.00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20.00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25.00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00

And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of 1,000.

Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5.00
Manufacture of stills	50.00
And for each still manufactured	20.00
And for each worm manufactured	20.00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10.00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses)	50.00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses	25.00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse)	15.00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or public conveyance)	10.00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50.00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100.00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to John H. Burrows, Collector of Internal Revenue at Williamsport, Pa., and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1874, and without further notice. J. W. DOUGLASS,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, D. C., February 16, 1874.

I will visit the following places to receive taxes, Bellefonte April 29th 1864, and Philipsburg April 30th, 1874.

JOHN H. BURROWS,
16-3t. Collector.

JOHN WANAMAKER & CO., CLOTHING.

OUR NEW PLATFORM.

ONE PRICE	MARKED IN FIGURES AND NO DEVIATION
LOWER RATES	NO MORE LONG CREDITS ENTAILING LOSSES BUT PRICES BASED UPON CASH PAYMENTS.
GREAT ADVANTAGES.	PRICES ALL LOWERED JUDGES OR NOT—ALL BUY ALIKE TIME SAVED IN BEING SUITED
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED	OR CASH RETURNED, EXCEPT FOR GOODS MADE TO ORDER WHICH WILL BE EXCHANGED
FINEST CLOTHING	IN QUALITY OF MATERIALS IN STYLE OF CUT IN MANNER OF FINISH IN REASONABLENESS OF PRICE
WE INVITE	LARGE GENTLEMEN, SMALL GENTLEMEN, BIG AND LITTLE BOYS.
FINE FURNISHING GOODS	WHITE SHIRTS A SPECIALTY.

SAMPLES OF MATERIALS WITH DIAGRAMS FOR SELF MEASUREMENT, SENT ON APPLICATION.

JOHN WANAMAKER & CO.
FINEST CLOTHING HOUSE
818 & 820 CHESTNUT ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN I. RANKIN'S AGENCY.

To THE PUBLIC.—We are pleased to announce, that the companies represented at this agency have made satisfactory progress during the past year, and will continue to afford reliable insurance at standard rates. We express our acknowledgements for the patronage we have enjoyed, and solicit its continuance, assuring the public prompt and honorable payment of losses, an object of much more importance than LOW RATES, CHEAP INSURANCE and WORTHLESS policies

THE LARGEST AND MOST SUCCESSFUL AGENCY IN BELLEFONTE.

JOHN I. RANKIN, Agent,
Office—"National Bank Building,"
BELLEFONTE, PA.

Jas. Welch & Co. | *Books and Stationery.*

GOLD PENS & PENCILS.

POCKET KNIVES. **JAS. WELCH & CO.,** PICTURE FRAMES.
NEXT DOOR TO FIRST NAT. BANK,
DEALERS IN
BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
FANCY GOODS, TOYS, CONFECTIONERY, &c.

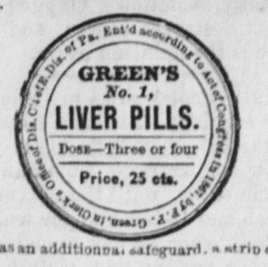
EXCELLENT CIGARS.

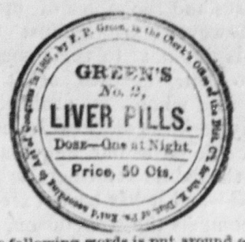
F. P. Green, | *Medicines.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

HAVING, for many years, been engaged in the manufacture of proprietary medicines known as **GREEN'S No. 1 and No. 2 LIVER PILLS,** the merits of which have obtained for them a large sale. Other parties wishing to take advantage of the reputation these pills have gained, are trying to palm off upon the public an imitation of the same. In order that there may be no deception, we request attention to the following:

☞**ALL GENUINE Green's Liver Pills** are put up in **ROUND** boxes, not oval, with the following **Copyright** label, any infringement of which will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.





And as an additional safeguard, a strip containing the following words is put around each box

☞Prepared only by F. P. GREEN, Bellefonte, Pa., without whose signature none is genuine.

☞ALL OTHERS ARE COUNTERFEIT.☜

Examine each box and see that it corresponds with the above description, and that the name is spelled correctly, thus: G-R-E-E-N, and *not* G-r-e-e-n-e.

Sold WHOLESALE and RETAIL in Bellefonte, only at my Drug Store, in Bush House Block. Forwarded by mail to any part of the United States on receipt of price.

☞All orders must be directed to F. POTTS GREEN, Bellefonte, Pa. v5n19-tf

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Dry Goods.

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER,
NO. 2, BUSH ARCADE,
HIGH STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.,
Has just received a large invoice of
Spring Goods!
consisting of the best assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING!
DRESS GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
AND FANCY ARTICLES,
ever brought to Bellefonte.
Also, a large assortment of
CARPETS
LOWEST CASH PRICES!

☞Produce taken in exchange at highest market prices.

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER.
5-12-tf

Bank Statement.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, at Bellefonte, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, Feb. 27th, 1874.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$315,925 27
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	180,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	24,650 00
Due from redeem'g and reserve agts.	20,625 34
" " National Banks	10,531 62
" " State Banks and Bankers	20,136 47
Banking House	24,754 47
Furniture and Fixtures	850 00
Current Expenses	367 44
Taxes paid	1,866 50
Premiums	21 42
Checks and other Cash Items	5,403 37
Bills of other National Banks	2,835 00
Fractional Currency (includ'g Nickel)	1,344 90
Legal Tender Notes	37,901 00
	$566,622 80

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	43,000 00
Exchange	383 13
Interest	4,040 33
Profit and Loss	175 61
National Bank Circulation Outstand'g	86,000 00
Dividends unpaid	500 00
Individual Deposits	97,365 25
Time Certificates of Deposit	206,925 76
Due to National Banks	25,451 66
" State Banks and Bankers	2,780 56
	$566,622 80

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, }
County of Centre SS: }

I, John P. Harris, Cashier of the First National Bank of Bellefonte, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN P. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 25th day of Mar. 1874.

ROLAND C. CHEESMAN, N. P

Correct Attest:

E. C. HUMES, }
ADAM HOY, } DIRECTORS.
J. A. BEAVER. }

v6n13-1t

CRUMBS Are a modern stove polish, far better than any other in existence **OF** Are better because they give a finer gloss than any other polish **COMFORT** Yield a brilliant silvery sheen, with less than half the labor required when other polishes are used

CRUMBS Are a neat and cleanly article, making no dirt nor dust when used. **OF** Can be used even in the parlor without the trouble of removing furniture or carpets. **COMFORT** Has do disagreeable sulphurous or strong acid smell when prepared for use, but are pleasant and harmless.

CRUMBS Are put up in neat style and in form more convenient for use than any other polish. **OF** In each box are 12 sticks; 1 stick is sufficient for any stove, thus all waste saved. **COMFORT** Are the cheapest polish in the market, because one box at 10 cents will polish as much surface as 25 cents worth of the older polishes.

CRUMBS Have just taken the 1st premium at the Indianapolis Exposition. **OF** in connection with several of the best of the old stove polishes **COMFORT**

BUY CRUMBS OR COMFORT of your storekeeper, if he has them, or procure them for you; if not, one dollar, your name, and the name of your nearest express station and we will send you 10 boxes, and samples of Bartlett's Blacking and Pearl Bluing, free of cost.

CRUMBS OR COMFORT can be had of all Wholesale Grocers and Dealers in the United States, and Retail Dealers will find them the most profitable, from the fact that they are the fastest selling article of the kind in the market.

H. A. BARTLETT & CO.,
135 North Front St., Philad'a.
143 Chambers St., New York.
43 Broad St., Boston. [41-6m-c-o-m

Miscellaneous.

BOOK BINDERY
Chas. Knott,
BINDER FOR
BELLEFONTE PRESS COMPANY.
OFFICE AT PLANING MILL DAM.

Orders Addressed to
CHAS. KNOTT,
P.O. Box, 134, Bellefonte, P
will receive prompt attention.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Plain Music and every other kind of publications,
☞BOUND IN ANY STYLE.☜

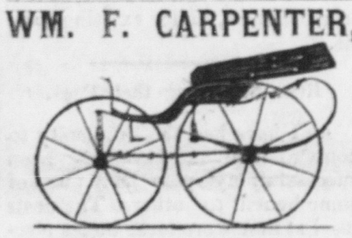
Constitutions, By-Laws and Pamphlet Work
☞BOUND IN EVERY STYLE.☜

All work warranted to be done in the best possible manner.

Prices Moderate!
v5n42-1y

Carriages.

WM. F. CARPENTER,



Manufacturer of and Dealer in
WAGONS,
BUGGIES,
CARRIAGES,
SLEDS, &c.,
BISHOP STEET, BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.
6-12-1y.

S. A. McQUISTION

MANUFACTURER OF
Buggies, Carriages,
Wagons, Sleighs, &c.,
REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO!
SHOPS NEAR THE DEPOT, BELLEFONTE, PA. 5-4-1y

Philadelphia Advertisements

W. H. LOYD, WILSON LOYD

W H. LOYD & CO.,
Bankers and Stock Brokers,
No. 36 South 3d St., Philadelphia.
COMMERCIAL PAPER NEGOTIATED. Gold and Government Securities Bought and Sold at Market Prices. 15—1y

---

CHAS. CAMBLOS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 38 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, SILVER, &C.,
☞Pennsylvania Railroad Divided Scrip Bought and Sold on Commission.
☞Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold on Commission.
☞Particular attention given to Investments. 48-1y

---

16. THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT. 16.
B. J. WILLIAMS, JR.
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS & WINDOW SHADES
At low prices. STORE SHADES made and LETTERED to order. BLINDS REPAINTED and TRIMMED to look equal to NEW. Plain SHADES of the NEWEST TINTS, with FRINGE to MATCH, hung with PATENT SELF-BALENCE SPRING FIXTURE. LACE CURTAINS, LAMBREQUINS of elegant designs. GILT and WALNUT CORNICES, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, &c.
16 NORTH SIXTH STREET, PHILA.
March 30, '74. 3m.

BLANKS.

WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND the most complete assortment of

BLANKS

OF ALL KINDS

To be found outside of Philadelphia, which we offer to the public at

LESS THAN

WHOLESALE PRICES

In any number from one to ten thousand, which can be obtained at

THIS OFFICE

Or JAMES WELCH & CO., Agent.

READ OUR PRICE LIST.

ATTORNEYS' BLANKS.

Form No. 1—STATEMENT AND CONFESSION per hund	$1 00
Form No. 2—AMICABLE ACTION & CONFESSION per hund	1 00
Form No. 3—PRECIPE FOR ATTACHMENT EXECUTION per hund	1 00
Form No. 4—RECOGNIZANCE FOR STAY OF EXECUTION per hund	1 00
Form No. 5—AMICABLE SCIRE FACIAS per hund	1 00
Form No. 6—SUGGESTION AND PLEA OF FREEHOLD FOR STAY OF EXECUTION per hund	1 00
Form No. 7—MOTIONS FOR JUDGMT.	60
Form No. 8—AFFIDAVIT TO ACCOUNT	60

LEASES.

Form No. 10—EXEMPTION LEASES	5c each, 50c per doz.,
Form No. 11—COMMON LEASES, (without exemption clause)—5c each, 50c per doz.	

CONSTABLES' BLANKS.

Form No. 13—SUMMONS per hund		40
Form No. 14—SUBPŒNAS	"	40
Form No. 15—EXECUTIONS	"	40
Form No. 16—WARRANTS	"	40

NOTES.

Form No. 20—JUDGMENT AND EXEMPTION per hund		40
Form No. 21—JUDGMENT	"	40
Form No. 22—EXEMPTION	"	40
Form No. 23—PROMISORY	"	40

NOTARY PUBLIC BLANKS,
COLLECTION BLANKS,
CHECKS,
DRAFTS,
RECEIPTS,
ORDERS,
&c., &c., &c.

Notes, Drafts, Receipts, &c., bound, per 100, 50c

ALSO ALL KINDS OF

BLANK BOOKS

AT EQUALLY LOW RATES.

We are prepared to furnish ANY BLANK NOT MENTIONED ABOVE at equally low rates

Orders by mail should be addressed to

E. T. & R. P. TUTEN,

BELLEFONTE, PA

BEELLFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Agricultural.

NOTE.—We earnestly desire that this department of our paper shall be made as useful as possible to our Agricultural friends, and therefore extend a cordial invitation to all parties interested, to favor us with contributions. Individuals who have made useful experiments and yet do not feel competent to write them out in form for publication, if they will favor us with the results we will take pleasure in putting them in proper shape.

Potato Culture.

The Baltimore *American* says: It is very important that the potato crop should be gotten in early if required for the market, as they always command a good price, and indeed, to the farmer it is an object to have them for his own family as early as possible, as they are a great luxury in the spring, and if not raised for sale a goodly patch should be found in every garden for home use. At the earliest moment, when the frost is out of the ground and the ground in a proper condition, the land should be deeply plowed and made as light and pliable as possible by harrowing and cross-harrowing. Let the furrows be laid off not less than two and a half feet apart, and six inches in depth, and filled up with four inches of heavy manure, upon which the potato sets should be placed along the drill eight inches apart and covered with the plow.

The sets should be from good sized potatoes, three or four sets from each; and before planting the sets should be spread upon a floor for several days to dry, and when the plants are up, dust over them a mixture, at the rate per acre of four bushels of wood ashes, a bushel of slaked lime, one of salt, and a half a bushel of plaster. This mixture should be prepared at each working, as the vines increase in size and vigor. The shovel, plow and cultivator should be freely used to keep the intervals between the rows free from weeds, and the plants should be well earthed up. The potato requires potash, and at least the quantity of ashes specified above should be given it. The best situation for the potato is a moist one, but not wet, with an aspect that will give the advantage of coolness during the summer. New loamy land is recommended as best for the potato, as its porous character gives vent to superfluous moisture, and its organic matter absorbs and retains summer dews to supply its wants. It is also rich in potash, so desirable for this crop.

The selection of good seed is an important matter. Farmers should never use their own seed more than three or four years at farthest, otherwise there will be a depreciation certain to take place. The Early Rose variety is considered as decidedly the best for an early market, and is very prolific also, two important considerations; it however has a tendency to rot when exposed to the air for any length of time, and consequently should be marketed early after removal from the soil. The Goodrich is not as fine in quality as the Early Rose, nor so early by two weeks, but having a thicker skin, is less liable to be bruised when handled, keeps better, and by some thought to produce better. The Peach Blow is the preferable potato for late planting, is very productive, and of excellent flavor; keeps all through the winter, and until the spring, when the Early Rose comes in to take its place. There are other varieties which could be recommended besides the old familiar kinds, but these are decidedly the favorites of late years.

We would here allude to a fact stated to us by Mr. Naill, of Frederick county, Md., one of the best and oldest farmers of Maryland. Some fifteen years ago, when the stalks of his potatoes were from five to six inches above the ground, being apprehensive that they would be frosted, and thus make the crop later, he took a large shovel plow and gave each row a round, substancially covering over without any regard to the position or condition that the stalks might be in when so covered. In a weeks time he was agreeably surprised to find them above ground again as erect as ever and perfectly clear. In a few days the cultivator was passed between the rows, leveling the middles and freeing them from grass and weeds. On the appearance of the blossoms he gave them another round with the shovel plow, and the cultivation of the crop was finished without any labor and perfectly clean. The rows were three feet apart. He has cultivated with entire success fifteen crops in like manner. He recommends the rows to be laid out North and South when the ground permits, so that the sun may shine on both sides of the ridges.

The Health of Farmers.

Farmers have unequaled natural advantages for health, strength and longevity. The statistics of diseases and the tables of mortality, however, are against them. This is due not to their vocation, but to their misuses of it. No class, as a whole, is probably so utterly reckless of health conditions. So far as our acquaintance with the habits of farmers is concerned—and it has been extensive—it compels the conclusion, as a rule, that the dietic habits of farmers are worse than those of any other class who have the means of choosing for themselves. Fried dishes several times a day, with several fried articles at each of the three meals, is one of their common abominations; dried beef, old cheese, and pickles are among the common relishes, while lard and saleratus make their richer dainties infectious and caustic. We have seen on a farmer's table, fried pork, fried eggs, fried potatoes and fried griddle cakes for breakfast; fried ham, fried hominy, and fried parsnips for dinner; and fried sausages and fried doughnuts for supper—all the frying done in lard. No class is so troubled with canker, erysipelas, tumors, cancers and humors, as farmers; and the excessive use of pork, lard, fine flour, rich cakes and greasy pastry are enough to account for it. In dietic habits our farmers are sadly misled by the agricultural journals, nearly all of which pander to their prejudices, and flatter their morbid appetites by recommending and commending swine breeding and pork eating, while they fill their kitchen column with receipts for making "rich and palatable" puddings, pies, cakes and other complicated dishes, which no stomach ever carried inside a human body could long tolerate without death or dyspepsia. The essential need of our farmers is plain, wholesome food, properly cooked. This would give them much more available strength for work, relieve them of many of the distresses and expenses of sickness, add many years to their lives, and render old age "green" and normal, instead of dry and decrepit, as it is in most cases, under existing habits.

Hens Devouring their Eggs.

As I have had this difficulty to contend with, and have also been successful, my plan may be of some benefit to others. The nests used at first were loose boxes placed under a shelf on a ground floor, and opposite from where the light was admitted, and in full view of the fowls. One very old feeble hen repeatedly laid soft-shelled and odd shaped eggs. And from these the trouble began. The appetite became so great that nearly every egg laid by the flock was immediately eaten. I tried many ways to break up the mischief, resulting in as many failures. At length it occurred to me more fully to gratify the natural instinct of secrecy in laying, which I did, making the nests almost perfectly dark. I procured a number of quarter barrels, took one end out of each, made a slight hollow in the ground, and laid them in. I then took hay and soil, and made a heap before the open end, leaving only space enough for the hens so get in.

In these they soon hid themselves to lay. Since concealing the nests in this way I have had no trouble. To my knowledge there has not been an egg eaten since. I consider it now an important point to have the nests well concealed, not only to gratify the propensity for secrecy, but to allow them a little undisturbed rest after laying. I would also add from rather expensive experience, that if size is desired, I know of no better food than raw eggs; but profit must not be made a question in feeding them in this way.

HOW TO USE NAILS.—Every farmer who has had occasion to drive a nail into seasoned oak posts knows its liability to bend and break. If the point be moistened in the mouth it will usually drive more kindly. Oil is still better, but then it is inconvenient to dip each nail separately into it. Another point observed is that boards become loose eventually from the rusting of the nails which communicating to the wood, causes not only an enlargement of the nail hole, but the wearing away of the nail itself, rendering the fence or the building shaky and insecure. This may be prevented by heating any rough grease until it smokes and then pouring it over the nails to be used. The grease will penetrate the pores of the iron, and cause the nail to last, without rusting, an indefinite period. Besides this no trouble will then be experienced in driving them into the hardest wood. The reason is that the coating of grease prevents contact by air, and consequently oxidation. Oxygen is the great destroyer of iron, and moisture is the inducing cause.

IN a country town in Illinois, a few evenings since, at a panorama of the Bible, a little eight-year-older sat wrapped in admiration at the scene until the picture of Jacob and Rebecca at the well appeared, when he looked and said: "Pa, do you see that picture? I'll just bet five dollars they're Grangers."

THE strong-minded women have not yet reached Egypt, for the report comes to us that the King of Masindy, in Upper Egypt, having died, was lately buried, his wives being interred alive with him. A number of prisoners of war were taken to the immense grave, their limbs broken, and their mutilated bodies flung on the dead king and his wretched widows.

Physicians and Dentists.

DR. J. W. RHONE. Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny st., first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 6-13-tf

EDWIN S. DORWORTH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office at his residence, on north side of Diamond. Calls promptly attended day or night. 6-14-tf

Dr. Tipple's Specific Liniment

is a certain and positive cure for WOUNDS, BRUISES, STRAINS, BURNS, CHILBLAIN'S AND ESPECIALLY OLD SORES AND OLD ULCERS OF LONG STANDING which it is guaranteed to cure. It will also cure all

EXTERNAL DISEASES

of the horse and other domestic animals. Sold by all druggists. Price 50 cents per bottle,
DR. R. D. TIPPLE,
36 6m Bellefonte, Pa

ESTABLISHED 1853. ESTABLISHED 1853.

F. P. GREEN

DRUGGIST,

BUSH HOUSE BUILDING, BELLEFONTE, Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. Particular attention given to preparing Physicians prescriptions, and family recipes. v6n1-1y.

Groceries and Provisions.

GROCERIES!

YOU CAN BUY THE

BEST

AND

CHEAPEST

GROCERIES

PROVISIONS,

TEAS,

SPICES,

and all other goods in that line of

SECHLER & CO

We keep a large stock, great variety and good goods, and deal only in what belongs to the REGULAR GROCERY BUSINESS!

We are the only

STRICTLY GROCERY HOUSE

IN CENTRE COUNTY

We take all kinds of country produce, and GUARANTEE POSITIVELY to do better with you on GROCERIES and all other goods in our line than you can do with any other store. CALL AND SEE US.

SECHLER & CO.

BUSH HOUSE BLOCK, BELLEFONTE.
5 31-tf

WOODRING & CO.

(Successors to D. H. Ruhl,)

ALLEGHENY STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.

MESSRS. WOODRING & CO. have entirely re-stocked their store with the very best assortment of

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., which they offer at

PRICES WHICH DEFY COMPETITION!

Remember the place—D. H. Ruhl's old stand. 5-39-1y

S. L. KIRK, SON & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

130 North Third Street, Corner of Cherry, PHILADELPHIA.

Have in store and offer for sale; at the lowest market prices, and on the most reasonable terms, a large and well assorted stock of GROCERIES, TEAS, SPICES, FISH, CHEESE, &c., selected with care in this, New York and Baltimore markets, to which the attention of Country Dealers is particularly requested. 13-1y

WHY DO YOU KEEP PORK HOGS OVER WINTER?

Go to Tipton's in Curtin twp., and get grade Essex spring pigs for your fall pork. They will weigh from two to three hundred pounds at eight months of age. Then you have choice pork. Or get a pure Essex and improve your stock. They are probably the purest breed in the country. vol6 no 12-3mo.

Miscellaneous.

DR. S. BELTZHOOVER'S

VEGETABLE COUGH SYRUP,

CURES

COUGHS,
COLDS,
HOARSENESS,
HOOPING COUGH,
CROUP,
ASTHMA,
DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PAINS IN THE CHEST
AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

Not only affording temporary relief, but affecting a rapid and lasting cure, and is warranted to give satisfaction in every instance. Hundreds of reliable and responsible certificates can be given by persons who have used this VEGETABLE SYRUP.

Sold by all Druggists and Store-Keepers.

Address, DR. S BELTZHOOVER,
6-4-3m Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE OREAD

OF

Mt. Carroll Seminary,

IS one of the BEST EDUCATIONAL PERIODICALS that comes to our table. As an exponent of one of the first Institutions in the West, it should be in the hands of every family where there is a daughter to educate. Let every one who would select an Institution to patronize, send a three cent stamp and receive a sample copy of the "OREAD" and a large, HANDSOME LITHOGRAPH of the SEMINARY AND GROUNDS free. ADDRESS, PRINCIPAL Mt. CARROLL SEMINARY, CARROLL Co., Ill. 10-1y

PHILADELPHIA

Surgeons' Bandage Institute,

14 NORTH NINTH STREET.

NOTICE, second truss store above Market. B. C. EVERETT'S Patent Gradnating Pressure Truss has cured rupture of 56 years' standing Elastic Abdominal Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Anns Bandages, Suspensories, Crutches, Deformity Instruments. 40 years' experience. Lady attendant. 5-45-1y

MERCHANTS HOTEL,

CUMMINGS & MAUGLE,

FOURTH ST.,

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The accomodations at the "Merchants" are first class and prices moderate. 6-9-tf

Furniture.

NEW FURNITURE STORE!

JOHN BRACHBILL,

Manufacturer and dealer in

FURNITURE

SPRING ST., BELLEFONTE, PA.,

HAS COMPLETED HIS ELEGANT

NEW STORE

And has now on hand the best assortment of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

A very fine selection of WALL PAPER, will always be found at low prices. v6n10-tf

FURNITURE WAREROOM.

HOWARD STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.

BUREAUS,
SOFAS,
LOUNGES,
HAT RACKS,
WHAT-NOTS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
CHAIRS,
STANDS,
STOOLS, &c.,

of every description, quality and price, for sale cheaper than at any other establishment of the kind in Central Penn'a.

UNDERTAKER.

Ready-made Coffins, of all sizes and prices kept constantly on hand. Also Coffins manufactured to order.
v6n10-tf H. P. HARRIS.

Tobacco and Segars.

NATIONAL TOBACCO STORE,

IN BASEMENT OF THE NEW FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,

Bellefonte, Pa.,

R. C. CHEESMAN,

PROPRIETOR,

Keeps constantly on hand, the very best assortment of

CHOICE CIGARS,

TOBACCO

of all brands and qualities,

PIPES, SNUFF,

AND ALL KINDS OF SMOKERS' FINDINGS

The proprietor cordially invites his old friends and the public generally to give him a call. 6-4-1y

Insurance.

JOSEPH A. RANKIN, Continues to insure Real and Personal Property in the following Companies, viz: Lycoming Fire Insurance Company of Muncy Pa., Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia Pa., German Insurance Company of Erie Pa., Armenia Insurance Company of Pittsburgh Pa., Columbia Insurance Company of Columbia Pa., and National Insurance Company of Hartford City. Office opposite the Presbyterian Church. v-5-no-2-1-y.

Foundries.

MILESBURG FOUNDRY.

CASTINGS AND MACHINERY OF ALL kinds made and fitted up in the best style

Thimble SKEINS

of the last improved style, Wholesale or Retail.

Turbine Water Wheels, Engines, &c.,

made to order. [5-17-1y] M. M. FAXON.

LOGAN FOUNDRY

NEAR THE RAIL ROAD DEPOT

BELLEFONTE, PA

It is with pleasure I inform the people Centre and the adjoining counties, that I am now prepared to make

HOUSE CASTINGS,

such as Sash Weights, Cellar Window Grates &c., of all sizes.

Grist & Sawmill Castings, Sled

Soles of all kinds, Plows, Plow Shares. I also manufacture the

IMPROVED WORTZ PLOW.

Also, Egg Stoves, Stove Castings, Oven Doors and Grates, Coal Grates for Pavements, Water Pipes, Wagon Boxes, together with every

VARIETY OF CASTINGS,

kept constantly on hand, or made to order. All orders filled promptly. Give me a call. Don't forget the place, near the Railroad Depot, Bellefonte.
v6n1-1y. GEO. A. BAYARD

W. P. DUNCAN,

BELLEFONTE PA.

FOUNDER & MACHINIST.

MANUFACTURER OF

Steam Engines,

HOUSTON'S WATER WHEELS,

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

Mill Machinery.

v3n46-1y.

Lumber etc.

TO BUILDERS!

HAVING purchased the Beech Creek Saw Mill Property, at Snow Shoe, Centre county, Pa., I am prepared to fill orders for

WHITE & YELLOW PINE,

OAK

HEMLOCK LUMBER.

Also, for

SHINGLES, PLASTERING LATH AND PALINGS.

W. M. HOLMES,

Post Office Address, Bellefonte, Centre Co. Pa. 3.47 tf

BELLEFONTE

CAR MANUFACTURING CO.,

(Successor to W. V. Hughes.)

BELLEFONTE

Manufactures and keeps always on hand

WHITE AND YELLOW

PINE FLOORING,

Weather boarding, of various styles,

Sash,
Blinds,
Doors,
Mouldings,
Brackets,
Scroll Sawing of every Description,

and Brackets of all sizes made to order.

Having a

BUCKLEY'S PATENT LUMBER DRYER

Connected with our establishment, we are enabled to manufacture our work from

THOROUGHLY SEASONED LUMBER

Orders from CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, DEALERS, and the trade generally solicited.
BELLEFONTE CAR MANF'G CO.
5-25-tf. Bellefonte Centre Co., Pa.

Watches.

WATCHMAKER!

THE undersigned adopts this method of informing his friends and the people of Centre Co., that he is now located in the room adjoining the store of Harper Bros., on Spring St., where he is prepared to make and repair watches. He is solicitous of business and guarentees complete satisfaction to all who may favor him with their work. Clocks watches and jewelry repaired upon the shortest notice. F. C. RICHARD.
v1n28-tf.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD—PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1873, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

BUFFALO EXPRESS leaves	Phila.		12.55 p. m
"	"	Harrisb'g.	5.05 p. m
"	"	Williamsp't.	9.20 p. m
"	"	Emporium,	2.15 a. m
"	"	arr. at Buffalo	8.50 a. m
ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia		10.20 p. m
"	"	Harrisburg	3.05 a. m
"	"	Williamsport	7.30 a. m
"	"	Lock Haven	8.40 a. m
"	"	Renovo	10.05 a. m
"	"	arr. at Erie	7.20 p. m
ELMIRA MAIL leaves	Philadelphia,		8.00 a. m
"	"	Harrisburg	1.30 p. m
"	"	Williamsport	6.20 p. m
"	"	arr. at Lock Haven	7.35 p. m
RENOVO ACCOM leaves	Harrisb'g		8.25 a. m
"	"	arr. Williamsport,	12.55 p. m

EASTWARD.

BUFFALO EXPRESS leaves	Buffalo,		3.25 p. m
"	"	Emporium	9.00 p. m
"	"	Williamsp't	1.10 a. m
"	"	arr. at Harrisb'g	4.50 a. m
"	"	" Philadelphia	9.10 a. m
ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie		11.20 a. m
"	"	Renovo	8.40 p. m
"	"	Lock Haven,	9.55 p. m
"	"	Williamsp't,	11.10 p. m
"	"	arr. at Harrisburg	2.05 a. m
"	"	arr. at Phila	8.00 a. m
ELMIRA MAIL leaves	Lock Haven		7.55 a. m
"	"	Williamsp't	9.30 a. m
"	"	arr. at Harrisburg	1.56 p. m
"	"	arr. at Philadelphia	5.50 p. m
HARRISBURG ACCOM. leaves	Williamsport		6.50 p. m
"	"	arr. at Harrisburg	10.50 p. m
"	"	" Philadelphia	2.50 a. m

Bald Eagle Mail, Eastward, Leaves Lock Haven 12.20 p. m arrives at Williamsport 1.30 p. m.

Bald Eagle Mail westward Leaves Williamsport 1.55 p. m. arrives at Lock Haven 3.10.

Mail East connect east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Mail West with east and west trains on L. S & M. S. R. W. and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Elmira Mail and Buffalo Express make close connections at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north, and at Harrisburg with N. C. R. W. trains south.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Supt

LEWISTOWN DIVISION.

MIFFLIN & CENTRE—EASTWARD.

	Accom. No. 1.	Accom. No. 2.	Accom. No. 3.
LEWISTOWN Ju.	6 50 a m	12 01 p m	4 10 p m
LEWISTOWN	7 10	12 07	4 16
Logan	7 25	12 16	4 24
Yeagertown F	7 33	12 21	4 28
Mann's F	7 44	12 28	4 35
Reedsville	7 52	12 35	4 39
Honey Creek F	8 10	12 44	4 49
Sagmy F	8 20	12 50	4 55
MILROY, Arrive,	8 30 a m	12 55 p m	5 00 p m

Returning leave Milroy at 8 50 a. m., 1 20 p. and 5 15 p.m; Reedsville at 9 11 a. m., 2 00 and 5 56 p. m., arriving at Lewistown at 9 40 a m., 2 50 and 6 05 p. m.

The Mifflin and Centre and Sunbury and Lewistown connect at Lewistown with way passenger and fast lines west, and mail and Cincinnati express east; and at Sunbury with trains on Northern Central, Phila. & Erie, and Hazleton.

P. F. SMITH, Supt.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY DIVISION.

STATIONS.	MLS.	Mail A.M.	Exs. P.M.
Leave Tyrone	0	8 20	6 50
East Tyrone	1	8 27	6 57
Bald Eagle	5	8 38	7 07
Hannah	10	8 54	7 21
Port Matilda	14	10 03	7 30
Martha	17	10 13	7 39
Julian	21	10 26	7 51
Unionville	26	10 40	8 05
Snow Shoe Intersection	29	10 50	8 15
Milesburg	31	10 55	8 20
Arrive Bellefonte	33	11 09	8 29
Leave Bellefonte	33	11 14	8 32
Milesburg	31	11 20	8 45
Curtin	34	11 30	8 56
Mount Eagle	37	11 36	9 01
Howard	40	11 45	9 10
Eagleville	44	11 58	9 23
Beech Creek	46	12 03	9 28
Mill Hall	51	12 16	9 44
Flemington	52	12 20	9 47
Lock Haven Intersection	54	12 25	9 50
Arrive Lock Haven	55	12 30	10 00

RETURN.

Leave Lock Haven	0	9 45	3 05	
Lock Haven Intersection	1	9 50	3 10	
Flemington	3	9 55	3 15	
Mill Hall	4	9 59	3 19	
Beech Creek	9	10 12	3 33	
Eagleville	11	10 17	3 38	
Howard	15	10 30	3 51	
Mount Eagle	18	10 39	4 00	
Curtin	21	10 45	4 03	
Milesburg	24	10 55	4 16	
Arrive Bellefonte	26		4 27	
Leave Bellefonte	26		4 30	
Milesburg	24	11 20	4 39	
Snow Shoe Intersection	26	11 25	4 44	
Unionville	29	11 38	4 57	
Julian	34	11 50	5 09	
Martha	38	12 01	5 20	
Port Matilda	41	12 10	5 28	
Hannah	45	12 19	5 53	
Bald Eagle	50	12 33	5 58	
East Tyrone	54	1 43	6 05	
Arrive Tyrone	55	12 50	6 10	

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HOW THE BEAUTIFUL GATES CAME AJAR.

Many of our readers may never have read the words of the exquisite little song with this title :

'Twas whispered one morning in Heaven,
That the child angel May,
In the shadow of the great white portal
Sat sorrowing night and day;
How she said to the stately warden,
He of the key and bar,
"O,angel,dear angel! I pray you,
Let the beautiful gate ajar."

"I can hear my mother weeping—
She is lonely and can not see
A glimpse of light in the darkness,
When the gates are shut after me.
O, turn once the key, dear angel,
The splendor will shine so far!"
But the angel answered "I dare not
Set the beautiful gates ajar."

Then up rose Mary the Blessed
Sweet Mary, Mother of Christ,
Her hands on the hands of the angel
She laid, and the touch sufficed—
Turned was the key in the portal,
Unloosed was the golded bar,
And lo! in the angel child's fingers,
Stood the beautiful gates ajar.

"And the key for no further using,
To my Blessed Son shall be given,"
Sai' Mary, the Mother of Jesus,
Tenderest heart in Heaven.
Now, there's never a sad eyed mother,
But may catch the glory afar,
Since safe in the Saviour's bosom,
Are the keys of the gates ajar.

Rum and Ruin.

To see an immortal mind at any period of existence, wrecked by intemperance, is a melancholy spectacle But look into this whirlpool of perdition and see our young men, whose minds are just opening, whose prospects are bright, and whose career of honorable and benevolent enterprise might be long and glorious—to see them carried round and round, and plunging one after another, into the gulf! O, this is heart-withering in the extreme. And yet how much youthful talent, and youthful promise, have been buried in this loathsome grave.

True, the desolation has been in some measure, staid But still, it is sweeping away multitudes who might otherwise be the hope of their country, and the benefactors of their race. The energies of their youth, their love of character, their influence among men and their hopes of immortal life, are all sacrified on this altar of abominations.

Should this meet the eye of any young man, who is yet wedded to his cups, or who yet takes an occasional dram, let me beseech him to be instructed by the fate of one, whose prospects were once as flattering as his.

When I commenced a course of study with reference to a public education, W. O. was my classmate. His father, after having spent many years of faithful labor in the ministry, had gone to his rest, and his mother had fastened on him her fondest affections—her highest hopes. He was a youth of uncommon promise. His talents were of the first order and every attention had been paid to their early development. His mind was penetrating, and rapid in its movements; his imagination was brilliant, his memory retentive and ready. In his disposition he was amiable and kind—peculiarly capable of winning the affection of all that knew him. He had every desirable facility for improvement—enough of this world's goods to carry him through an extensive course of study, and establish him in professional life. For a while, his progress rejoiced the hearts of his friends, and awakened the highest expectations. But he took the *Poisonous Cup!* He drank it. And his sun went down, ere it were fully risen.

Before I left the college for which we commenced our preparations together. I looked out of my windows and saw him under its walls—a dirty,ragged,friendless vagabond. His property had been squandered away—his mother had died of a broken heart,and he was begging worn-out garments to cover his shame. The next I heard of him was that he was found dead by the way-side.

This young man,in point of intellectual endowments,and propects of future eminence,once had a few superiors,and had he dashed from his lips the fatal cup,and sworn eternal abstinence,he might now have been standing at the bar of justice, or in the hall of legislation an object of admiration and of envy.

Young man,wilt thou follow in his foot-steps? Or wilt thou have the independence,the magnanimity, the regard to thine own interests in this life and in another,and the reverence for the laws of thy God to say, that thou wilt taste no more intoxicating drink while the world stands.

KIND WORDS DO NOT COST MUCH.—They never blister the tongue or lips. And we have never heard of any mental trouble arising from this matter. though they do not cost much. 1. They help one's own good nature. Soft words soften our soul. Angry words are fuel to the flame of wrath, and make it blaze more fiercely. 2. Kind words make other people good-natured. Cold words freeze people, and hot words scorch them, and bitter words make them bitter, and wrathful words make them wrathful. There is such a plenty of all other kinds of words in our days, that it seems desirable to give kind words a chance among them. There are vain words, and idle words, and hasty words, and spiteful words, and profane words, and boisterous words, and warlike words. Kind words also produce their own image on men's souls. And a beautiful image it is. They smooth and quiet and comfort the hearer. They shame him out of his sour, morose, unkind feelings. We have not yet begun to use kind works in abundance as they ought to be used.

THE following is said to be a translation of the epistle written by Publius Lentulus, in the days of the Emperor Tiberius Cæsar,to the Roman Senate, acquainting them with the appearance in his province of Jesus Christ:—

CONSCRIPT FATHERS.—There appeared in these our days, a man of virtue, named Jesus Christ, who is yet living among us, and of the Gentiles is accepted for a Prophet of truth,but his own disciples call him the Son of God. He raises the dead and cureth all manner of diseases. A man of stature, somewhat tall and comely, with a very reverend countenance, such as the beholders may both love and fear, his hair of the color of a filbert fully ripe, plain to his ears,whence downward it is more orient of color, somewhat curling, and waving about his shoulders. In the midst of his head is a seam or a partition of his hair, after the manner of the Nazarites: his forehead plain and delicate; his face without spot or wrinkle, beautified with a comely red; his nose and mouth exactly formed; his beard thick, the color of his hair, not of any great length but forked; his eyes grey, clear and quick; in reproving,terrible; in admonishing, courteous; in speaking, very modest and wise; in proportion of body,well shaped None ever saw him laugh, but many have seen him weep; a man of his singular beauty surpasses the children of men.

Attorneys and Agents.

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, corner of Diamond, second door from First National Bank. 6-1-tf

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. oct27'70-tf.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office on High St. ja4'71-tf.

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M'ALLISTER & BEAVER, Attorneys-at-Law Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y.

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WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Beaner's building, Bellefonte Pa. v6n1-1y

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AGASSIZ MEMORIAL.
TEACHERS' AND PUBILS' FUND
BOSTON, MARCH 10, 1874.

LOUIS AGASSIZ, TEACHER. This was the heading of his simple will; this was his chosen title; and it is well known throughout this country, and in other lands, how much he has done to raise the dignity of the profession, and to improve its methods. His friends, the friends of education, propose to raise a memorial to him, by placing upon a strong and enduring basis the work to which he devoted his life, the Museum of Comparative Zoology, which is at once a collection of natural objects, rivaling the most celebrated collections of the Old World, and a school open to all the teachers of the land.

It is proposed that the teachers and pupils of the whole country take part in this memorial, and that on the birthday of Agassiz, the 28th day of May, 1874, they shall each contribute something however small, to the TEACHERS' AND PUPILS' MEMORIAL FUND, in honor of LOUIS AGASSIZ; the fund to be kept separate, and the income to be applied to the expenses of the Museum.

JOHN EATON,
Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.
JOSEPH HENRY,
Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.
JOSEPH WHITE,
Secretary of the Board of Education of Massachusetts, Boston.
W. T. HARRIS,
Superintendent Public Schools, St. Louis, Mo.
EDWARD J. LOWELL, Boston.
JOHN S. BLATHFORD, Boston.
JAS. M. BARNWARD,
Treasurer Teachers' and Pupils' Fund, Boston.

All communications and remittances for the "Teachers' and Pupils' Fund" of the "Agassiz Memorial," may be sent to the Treasurer,
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Peters' Musical Monthly, No. 77, contains two new songs by Hays, one by Breese, one by Pratt, one by Danks, a Sacred Quartette by Thomas, a Four-hand piece, an easy Waltz and Schottisch. Polka, Mazurka and a Quickstep. In all, $3,80 worth of music for.....30cts

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Darling, I shall ever love thee. S.&C.	Danks	30
Mother Goose's Quadrilles	Dressler	50
I love you, my Love. Song & Cho	Hays	35
Softly now the light of day. Hymn	Oliver	35
Pet Redowa	Mack	25
Lost and Cast Away		
Song & Cho.	Hays	35
Dance Cuban	Kinkel	40
Don't believe them, Darling	Wellman	40
Good sweet Ham. Comic Song	Stewart	30
Call me your Darling again S.&C "		35
Go and learn a Trade. Song & Cho.	Hays	35
Katie's sleeping 'neath the Lindens	Hoag	30
In our boat. Moreau de Salon	Wilson	35
Little Sunshine. Song and Cho	Danks	30
Take this Letter to my Mother	Hays	30
Happy thoughts. Schottisch	Kinkel	50
Norah is Dreaming of you. Song	Pratt	30
Jenny, the Flower of Kildare	Stewart	40
Get up and shut the door. Comic	Hays	35
Fairy Wedding. March	Mack	25
Happy Thoughts. Polka	Mack	25
Toast. Brindisi for Piano	Tonel	40
Pearl of America. Caprice	Kinkel	50

Address, J. L. PETERS, 599 Broadway, N. Y.
8-3m

Expresses.

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-28-1y.

ISAAC LOSE Takes this Method to inform his friends and the public generaly that he is prepared to do all kinds of express business and will deliver promptly to any point in Bellefonte or the county anything that may be entrusted to his care. Thankful for past favors he asks a continuence of public favor. 5-6-1y

JNO. D. SOURBECK
LOCAL EXPRESS.
A local of freighting promptly attended to reasonable rates.
Also, proprietor of all the bill boards in town
BILL POSTING A SPECIALTY.
5-16-1y

CASH PAID FOR HIDES, BY
E. GRAHAM & SON,
5-45-6m Bellefonte, Pa

Merchant Tailors.

WM. S. TRIPPLE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
FELTY'S BUILDING, HIGH ST.
Has just received a large invoice of GENTLEMENS'
FURNISHING GOODS,
of the latest styles,
FASHIONABLE SUITS
MADE TO ORDER AT
LOW CASH PRICES.
v5-12-1y

Merchant Tailoring Establishment
NO. 7, BROCKERHOFF'S ROW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
THE undersigned takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Centre county and the public generally, that he is just opening a
Splendid and Rich Assortment of Foreign and Domestic
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
AND VESTINGS,
which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable styles, for men or boys. Goods sold by the piece or by the yard He also keeps on hand a full line of
Gents Furnishing Goods,
of every style and variety, consisting of
HATS AND CAPS,
STRAW GOODS,
MUSLIN OR LINEN SHIRTS,
Underclothes for Summer or Winter Wear, Suspenders, Hose, Neck Ties, Collars, both Paper and Linen, Handkerchiefs.
The best manufacture of KID GLOVES—"The Jouvin"—a full assortment of sizes, colors, &c., on hand.
JOHN MONTGOMERY,
No. 7, Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.
v4n34-1y

MERCHANT TAILORING.
NO. FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW,
ALLEGHENY STREET.
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.
Just received by
WM. McCLELLAN,
a most complete stock of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
AND VESTINGS;
which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style, for men or boys.
Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.
He also keeps on hand a full line of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, undercloth for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.
The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a full assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.
WM. McCLELLAN,
No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.
5-13—tf

Miscellaneous.

BLATCHLEY'S
Improved cucumber wood pump, Tasteless, Durable, Efficient and Cheap. The best Pump for the least money. Attention is especially invited to Blatchley's Patent Improved Bracket and New Drop Valve, which can be withdrawn without removing the Pump, or disturbing the joints. Also, the Copper Chamber, which never cracks or scales, and will outlast any other.
For sale by dealers and the trade generally Inquire for Blatchley's Pump, and if not for sale in your town, send direct to
Chas. G. Blatchley, Manufact'r,
10 8-m. 506 Commerce St., Phila.

TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Your attention is specially invited to the fact that the National Banks are now prepared to receive subscription to the Capital Stock of the Centennial Board of Finance. The funds realized from this source are to be employedin the erection of the buildings for the International Exhibition, and the expenses connected with the same. It is confidently believed that the Keystone State will be represented by the name of every citizen alive to patriotic commemoration of the one hundred birth-day of the nation. The shares of stock are offered for $10 each, and subscribers will recieve a handsomely steel engraved Certificate of Stock, suitable for framing and preservation as a national memorial.
Interest at the rate of six per cent per annum will be paid on all payments of Centenial Stock from date of payment to January 1, 1876.
Subscribers who are not near a National Bank can remit a check or post-office order to the undersigned
FREDK. FARLEY, Treasurer,
904 Walnut St., Philadelphia

A LECTURE
TO YOUNG MEN.
Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents. A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT AND RADICAL cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D. Author of the "Green Book," &c.
The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicines, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically, THIS LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS,
sent under seal, to address, in a plain sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Address the Publishers,
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box 4,586

BEELLFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 90, G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade

Bellefont Lodge, No. 390, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall, on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 243, R. A. M. meets on Thursday night preceeding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 3, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——We are glad to see that the streets and sidewalks are being fixed up.

——Anticipating the coming Masonic display, Wm. Mills, the barber, has ornamented his shop handsomely.

——Last Saturday, winter reseated himself in "the lap of Spring," and of course there was a terrible squall.

——P. Gray Meek has been appointed an honorary member of the Millheim "Literary Club." Now let him die.

——Our Knights Templar are looking for a good band for the Masonic display in May next. Why don't our own band spruce up?

——The *Watchman* has heard from the irrepressible W. H. H. Brainard, who, at one time, was editor of this paper. He does the city items of the *Daily Nonpareil*, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

——A burglary was never committed on the furniture store of John Brachbill, and it is a great wonder, because the store rooms are always filled with the very best styles and varieties of furture.

——We are already printing the premium list for the next Agricultural Fair. The Society is now in excellent hands, and are offering larger inducements than ever to our farmers to improve the product of stall and soil.

——For cuts and bruises COSMOLINE is invaluable. If used promptly the wounds heal very quickly without any soreness. This is the testimony of thousands who use it. Every body should keep it in the house for use in case of accidents.

——Edward C. Humes, Esq., is making excavation for the foundation of another large white stone building directly adjoining the building lately finished on Allegheny street. When completed, this block will be the handsomest and most valuable in town.

——Some kind, unknown individual from 'way down in Maine,' has sent us a copy of the Constitution of that State. It is divided into chapters, of which it numbers three hundred and nineteen, and is about as long as the Apocalypse. To us, at this period of our life, it is an invaluable acquisition.

——It is expected by our Masonic brethren that every house on our principal street will be decorated at the time of the Knights Templar meeting which commences on the 12th of May. Many of our people are already preparing flags and other ornaments. Don't delay the preparation too long.

——Jas. Cannon & Son, at their turning establishment at Port Matilda, have an artistic workman in the person of Mack Bennett. Some of his queer and ingenious workmanship was shown us by our excellent dental friend, Dr. H. H. Rothrock. Cannon & Son are prepared to do all kinds of turned work, and can do it in the best manner at low prices.

——Hon. Sobieski Ross has sent from the Agricultural Department at Washington, a variety of seeds embracing one hundred packages. There are varieties of flower and garden seeds, Perrennal, Scotland and Italian rye grass, a variety of barley and oats, besides sugar beet, mengel wurzel and other seeds. These have been distributed, as far as they would reach, to citizens of the county by Jas. H. Rankin, Esq.

——Our old friend, ex-Sheriff McGhee, of Clinton county, has been in town this week selling the goods in C. T. Fryberger's store at auction. Mr. Fryberger, having formed a partnership with John Moran, Esq., in the grocery business, is anxious to sell his stock of dry goods off as speedily as possible, and he has taken the right plan in securing the services of Mr. McGhee, for he is acknowledged to be one of the best auctioneers in the State.

——We have received the contract for publishing the premium list for the next Agricultural Fair. The list will be published in book-form on heavy book paper, and five thousand copies will be distributed throughout the county by the Society. We will insert a number of advertisements in the book. Our merchants, and others, will readily see that this a most excellent opportunity to reach the people. All advertisements must be contracted for before May 1st. A full page ad. will cost $10, half page $6.

——There is not one of the seasons so anxiously longed for as the opening of Spring, with the return of its songsters, the cheery faces on the promenade, bright colored verdure, and the balmy, delicious air of the budding season, which rejuvinate everybody. Some people are so elated, their pulses beat so fast under this dreamy, intoxicating influence of the season of flowers, that they can hardly withstand that reactionary consequence called "Spring Fever." Industrious people cannot bear up against it at all times, and it is enturely different in its origin from that other feeling of dullness and drowsiness and utter stupidity which is the outgrowth of mere idleness and worthlessness in which the faculties of the body and mind become, as it were, rip van winkled. What can be more joyous and exhilarating than a bright Spring day, the air vocal with bird-songs, vegetation blooming, and life and animation on every side? The doors and windows are thrown open; light and air are invited into the rooms, and sunshine lays lazily on the floor and furniture. No more the sickening heat of the closed room, but radiant, breathing sunlight which infuses vigor and vitality into every created thing. Nature has thrown off her dreary, monotonous Winter dress, and clothed herself in verdure and bloom, decked her brow with garlands of varied hue, and the bewitching smile on her lips plays sad havoc with our stern resolves and good intentions, and tempered humanity casts aside the work which ought to be done, to go and luxuriate in the joyous Spring-time.

——We notice by the *Daily Commercial* of Wilmington, Del., that Dr. E. G. Shortlidge, a brother of Col. Shortlidge, of this place, has been elected President of the Board of Education of that city, there being thirty members in the Board who represent a constituency of forty thousand people.

Dr. Shortlidge embarked in his educational career in the year 1861 by taking charge of the old Burnt Mill school in Spring township, as teacher, and soon became an active member of the County Association. We are glad to chronicle that the Wilmington Board have elected so worthy a gentleman as their President.

We also note that he was among the first to advocate the Board, of which he is a member, should take charge of the colored schools of that city, which was accomplished last fall. Notwithstanding Delaware is quite in the dark on that question, we feel assured that the Doctor is a progressive man who will not step backwards.

——The Bald Eagle saw mills, situated near Hannah Furnace, in Taylor township, were totally destroyed by fire on last Friday week. They were owned by Messrs. John T. Fowler & Co. All the contents and adjacent buildings were also consumed. The loss was covered by an insurance, which, amounting to $6,611 98, has already been paid. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, but nothing definite has been learned. Some forty men have been thrown out of employment, but it is expected that inside of thirty days the new mills, three times the capacity of those lost, will be ready for cutting lumber again. The firm is Jno. T. Fowler, C. Guyer and John Somers, all active, pushing men, who will have the new mills in operation before they find time to mourn the loss of the old.

——Rutan's bill providing for the uniformity of text books in the public schools of the State, seems to meet with favor. It is a measure that should receive attention. We know of one or two townships in this county whose school teachers vary the text books to suit their inclinations and tastes, thereby creating a large amount of unnecessary expense, perhaps three times the cost that would be incurred every year if a uniform series were adopted. We venture the estimate, that if a bill such as is proposed by Senator Rutan, should become a law, that in this county there would be not more than one hundred dollars spent for books where three hundred are now expended.

——Col. Brown occasionally does some public acts for which he should receive the proper credit. A short time since he prepared and circulated a petition praying the Governor not to appoint John H. Orvis to additional Law Judge in this district. The petition was forwarded to the Executive, and now the report comes back that the petition was treated most disrespectfully, and in the face of Brown's opposition Orvis was appointed. We are anticipating trouble, because the Governor may *possibly* not be acquainted with the extent of Brown's influence in this region.

——One of the most cultured farmers in the county called on Saturday and asked us to warn our country readers against itinerant grafters. He says they are numerous about this season, and generally ruin more trees than they improve. When grafting must be done, get a reliable man to do it—one who thoroughly understands the business.

"Tis Spring time and the setting sun
Is rising in the wide, wide west,
The rapid Spring creek slowly runs;
The hog is in his downy nest;
The sportive cow has ceased to fret
And sleeps upon the front door-step.

——Last Thursday, ten inches of snow fell at Philipsburg.

——The Powelton Post-office has been removed to Sandy Ridge.

——The temperance people of Philipsburg are going for the offenders.

——The *Berichter* is too childish and simpering, of late. Nothing in it. Better quit.

——The *Watchman* carried a good deal of canvas last week—it was the Treasurer's sale.

——An enterprising Bellefonter wants to rent Fifth Avenue for a truck garden, during the coming summer.

——During a snow storm on last Thursday, several of our reliable citizens say they saw lightning. They however, denied it the next day.

——Rev. John Tonner, formerly of this place, died in Canton, Ohio on Thursday the 7th of April. Deceased had many warm and admiring friends in this County.

——A young man by the name of Patton, living near Wolfe's store, fell off a wagon a few days ago, and injured his head severely. He was deranged for several days afterward.

——We notice by the *Journal* that Dr. Rothrock has been out at Philipsburg installing the officers of the Odd Fellows' Lodge and getting the brethren generally in shape for another year.

——Every resident of Centre county who visits Philadelphia and appreciates a first class hotel, stops at the Merchants on Fourth street, a few doors above Market. Cummings makes all his guests feel at home.

——Seth H. Yocum, Esq., after the trials and vexations of moving his family from Ashland, has at last permanently located the same, and may be found in the old office of Bush & Yocum, North East corner of the Diamond.

——Mr. Shively, of the paper mills, pushed his hand too far into the machinery one day last week, and when he pulled it out his fingers were considerably disabled. No bones were broken, but the flesh was badly lacerated and Mr. Shively now carries it in a sling.

——The Philipsburg *Journal* says: Among the articles lost by the burning of the dwelling of Mr. Matthew Johnston, was a model of Solomon's Temple, curiously wrought, of wood, and nearly finished, the work of leisure moments for three years past. He will, however, commence work upon another, similar, and carry out his idea.

——Mr. James Harris, our affable borough Treasurer, feels sorry that we spoke of his ill health, last week. He thinks we have done him injustice because it may have a tendency to injure his matrimonial prospects. We are pleased to make the correction and add, that he has enjoyed usually good health for the last fifty-seven years.

——Last week we received a neat pamphlet containing specifications of the materials and workmanship required in the erection and construction of the hospital for the insane for the Northwestern part of the State, near the city of Warren. These reports are by Dr. Wm. Corson, Gen. Jas. A. Beaver and Dr. John Curran, State Commissioners, and John McArthur, Jr., and Horace M. Wilson, architects. Messrs. Shortlidge & Co. have been awarded the contract to furnish the lime to be used in the erection of this building.

——The coal trade in the vicinity of Philipsburg seems to be increasing, by the following from the *Journal*: The bituminous cool basin of this region bids fair to be of greater area than even the most sanguine had expected. It extends ten miles above Houtzdale, at the least, and the veins appear to be thicker, at any rate, there is a six foot vein at a lower level than those worked at Houtzdale. Messrs. Thos. McCauley & Co., have in contemplation the opening of this vein on their lands lately purchased, known as the Flynn tract. As the vein lies below water level, a drift one and one-fourth miles in length and between nine and fifteen feet in width will be driven from McCauley & Lowther's saw mill to the territory in question. This will be quite an undertaking, involving a year's labor and an expense of about $13,000.

——On Monday evening a citizens' meeting was held at the residence of J. H. Sands, Esq., to take measures to decorate town in an appropriate manner for the reception of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar in May. There were present a number of gentlemen and a very encouraging delegation of ladies. A ladies' committee, with Miss Marion Petriken as chairman, was appointed to take cnarge of the preparation of decorations. Mr. Adolph Loeb was appointed chairman of committee to decorate the Court-room, and Mr. Thomas Hicks of committee to decorate the exterior of court house and grounds. Similar committees were appointed on every street in line of grand parade.—Our Masonic friends seem determined to have the town present the proper appearance during the holiday week. We earnestly hope our citizens will kindly respond to their circular, issued yesterday, asking all to join in the work of decoration.

——And now it is "his honor, John Holden Orvis, Judge!" We used to think, years ago, that no name sounded so well with the judicial prefix as "Burnside," or "Linn;" and it took time to fall into the habit of thinking that there was not something wrong when, on entering the court house, the smooth face and figure of Judge Mayer graced the bench. Our people were so well and so long used to the diminutive Quaker like Judge Linn, with his sleepy face, and spectacles always fronting a pair of half closed eyes, that year after year, the feeling grew that the court house could never be made to fit any body but him. His law was the best; his mannerism the most unique, and his little anecdotes the freshest and best told. It took some time for the average Centre county men to become reconciled to the smooth, sombre top-knot and broadcloth of his successor: but after a time, his ability on the bench and his knack of bringing out the point of an anecdote became appreciated. That he had gained a strong hold on the affections of the people was discovered in the great solicitude manifested when his physician sent him to Europe. Now then, Orvis comes to the fore. As an impartaial journalist we feel it our duty to state plainly and candidly our objections to his appointment. We hope our readers will remember them that retribution may come in the next judicial election. In a judicial district like ours where Clearfield county gives but twelve hundred democratic majority, Clinton seven hundred of the same color, and with Centre as nearly a tie as the occasion may admit,—it is certainly safe to say that our objections will surely hazard his prospects for an election next fall, and perhaps be the means of electing a republican to the office. First then, we file our protest against Mr. Orvis' appointment on the grounds that he is as much of a farmer as he is lawyer. He lives near town on a farm, deals in blooded cattle and hogs, and is continually neglecting public business, in contriving foolish efforts to get up amendments on all sorts of live stock. His personal appearance is too agricultural to suit the taste of our legal fraternity. He might get along with the Centre county bar, but how will the polished and refined gentlemen of Clearfield and Clinton stand it? Why, he was never known to black his boots, or brush his clothing—he hasn't got the style! Again, he is entirely a self made man, and those kind of people are never accommodating or obliging in their views on matters of right or wrong. He will probably make it necessary for thirteen men to agree in some pleasant arrangements whose ground works may not always be based on the irksome principles of justice. Then too, he will be shelved—fossilated politically. Having been a leader of one wing of the democracy for years, there are many rods in pickle for him, from the opposition wing, that can never be available, and which we doubt not would have resulted in the ultimate dislodgement of democratic majorities in this county. He has been the democratic Moses, and now where will they find an Aaron? These objections however are entirely shaded in the unprecedented outrage of elevating to the bench one who has been a democratic member of the state Legislature. Such an outrage is without a parallel. Where is there an ex-member, in this county, who has ever shown such presumption? Let the mind follow backward, down through the list of past representatives and lay his finger upon one of them, that aspired to such a hight. It is irregular, very. Our otherwise excellent Governor has, in making this appointment, forever blasted his chances for further elevation. Just think for a moment. Brown's *Republican*, which claims to have been the first paper to nominate Gov. Hartranft to his present office, will without doubt, read him out of the party. It is gross injustice to Brown. Taking all these above objections to Mr. Orvis' appointment into consideration, and with special reference to the last named, we feel sure that Orvis can not stand the appointment, but will probably tender his resignation.

——Councilman Duncan's resolution to enforce the ordinance to prevent cattle from running at large in the streets, has created considerable talk among some of our people who think that their cattle would have to be housed all the time. This a mistaken idea; they are only to be kept off the streets. There is plenty of good pasture outside of the borough limits and when Spring gets farther on, they will hunt these places and the trouble will be at an end. We are afraid that a reference to this matter in the last *Watchman* might lead strangers into the erroneous idea that pasture for cattle could be found in our streets. Our thoroughfares are the scenes of too much life for that. It is only during the Winter and Spring months that we are bothered with the droves of cattle on the corners. They wouldn't trouble people then much, if they did not block up the side-walks, thereby interrupting business, and several other gymnastics, which the *Watchman* says, "called forth the virtuous resolution of Councilman Duncan."

A MARKET.—If there is any one thing needed more than another in Bellefonte to accommodate the wants and supply the necessities of the people, it is a market place. Persons who have always lived in rural districts, or spent their lives in country towns, where there are no regular markets, cannot form a conception of the inconvenience towns-people or city-folks would be subjected to, were they deprived of the markets. Housekeepers who have resided where there are regular markets and afterwards removed to places where there are none, keenly feel the deprivation, and they only, can form an adequate idea of the convenience of markets. The advantages arising from well supplied and well regulated markets are not alone in the favor of purchasers—the sellers are equally benefitted. One reason why the farmers in this vicinity would be equally benefitted in the establishment of a regular market, is the saving of time, trouble and the wear and tear of hawking their products from house at house. The farmer would be as fully paid by the sale of his produce in a regular market, with stated hours of selling, as peddling it through the streets. The business men of the town would also be proportionately benefitted, as many more farmers would be induced to attend the market and would expend the proceeds of their sales, in making purchase at their stores or places of business, a market would bring more money into town.

A home market is the medium through which producers and consumers are brought into direct intercourse. If the producers would deal more directly with the consumers, the advantage would be greatly in favor of the farmer in the increased prices their products would command. Vast sums of money would be saved in the way of commissions and intermediate profits which go into the hands of dealers. As home consumption of the products of the field and garden increases, the wealth of the producer also increases proportionately.

In controversion of what has been said, it may be urged, that many of the residents of Bellefonte, keep their own cows, make their own butter, raise their own poultry, cultivate their own gardens and outlots, and raise their own fruits and vegetables, thus leaving little room for the introduction of farmers' products. While this may all be granted, it may just as safely be asserted, that they as farmers or gardeners, for themselves, do not supply the great majority of our people. Every purchase made by the farmer from the business people of the place, is so much money kept in the neighborhood. The more money in circulation at home, the more prosperous are the people. Every dollar taken from a place, unless something is brought back in return for it, helps to enrich the locality to which it is taken, and, to the same extent, impoverishes the one from which it is drawn.

Before closing this important subject it may not be out of place to offer some suggestions as to how the desirable result may be obtained. Let the citizens of the borough, petition the town council to enact an ordinance establishing a market, fixing a time and place for holding the same, also adopting rules for its regulation. It will require some degree of co-operation between our citizens and the farmers but nothing that is at all difficult.

The place and time once fixed for the holding the market, the day for inaugurating the event would not be far distant. No more suitable place can be found than the Diamond. Rather than be without any, a curbstone market would answer the purpose, until the scheme proved a success and then there would be no difficulty in finding parties to build a market house.

We have frequently been spoken to on this matter by our town's people and there is a growing feeling in favor of the movement and we hope, e'er long, that it may assume tangibility.

——Hon. John H. Orvis, was last week appointed by the Governor additional Law Judge of this district. Immediately after his appointment was confirmed by the Senate, he resigned his seat as a member of the lower house. He is expected home in a few days and it is understood that he will preside during the first week of April Court. As the legislature will pro bably not be in session more than a month longer the vacancy will not be filled. Mr Orvis' appointment seems to meet with the unanimous favor of the Center County bar, as, indeed, we believe it does in both Clinton and Clearfield. We understand that every lawyer in the district, of both political parties, signed a petition for his appointment, which is a deserved compliment to his recognized legal ability and undoubted integrity.

——About March 15th Mr. Montgomery expects to open a fine assortment of LADIES' KID AND CASTOR GAUNTLETS—together with a stock of Gents Gloves, which are now being made at the factory—an assortment of Ladies' Silk Handkerchiefs also in stock.

——Drives to the country are again becoming popular as the Spring advances.

LOVE.—On Wednesday April 8th, in the Trinity M. E. church, Lock Haven, by Rev. F. Chrone, assisted by Rev. Dr. S. L. Bowman, John G. Love, Esquire, of Bellefonte, to Miss Martha B. Fisk of the former place.

We were in at the death. No one but an eye witness could imagine the fortitude with which they met their fate. On the honor of a pall bearer, we hesitate not to say that never a Martyr, of the old time, met his doom with more confidence in the everlasting efficacy of love, than did this unfortunate couple. His life-long companion, Durbin Gray, was inconsolable; his entreaties to reconsider the rash act continued to the last, but they heeded not nor heard him; they were preoccupied. A large number of the sympathizing people of Lock Haven paid the proper respect to their memory by being present, at the obseques; indeed, a number of our more cedate citizens, lent solemnity to the occasion by their presence.

After the solemn services had been performed, they appeared to be more hopeful and seemed to have more confidence in each other. The final leave-taking was heartrending. Much antipathy was felt toward the handsome groom. The people seemed to think that he had considerable presumption, in coming down there and taking from them the flower of their city, but an equally strong feeling was manifested on the part of the Bellefonte delegation they arguing that what was their loss would be our gain.

Certain it is, however, that Mr. Love, one of Centre County's most promising young lawyers, is probably the happiest man on the continent, in his blissfull possession of the Love-liest of brides. Heaven bless them.

——Under the New Constitution the owners of places where elections are held are now entitled to compensation for use of room, light and fuel, the rate to be fixed by the County Commissioners, and the money paid under their direction by the Country Treasurer out of the county funds.

——The store room, late of A. Sternberg, on Allegheny street, has been turned into one of the finest grocery stores in town by L. W. Miller & Co. They make a specialty of teas and spices, keeping also on hand a full line of groceries.

——The longest train of freight Cars that ever came to Bellefonte, put in an appearance on Tuesday evening of last week. We didn't count them but there must have been several hundred cars, more or less.

——All the forges in the county are running in the full blast and can't meet the demand.

——An iron bedstead entirely new will be sold at cost by J. Welch & Co.

MARRIED

At the residence of Rev J. Zeigler by the same, on the 9th of April, 1874, Mr. Joseph Echly to Miss Clara Williams, both of Centre Co., Pa.

By Rev. James M. Smith, on the 19th of March, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Harvey M. Brooks and Miss Cordillia Resides, both of this county.

Also on the same day, and by the same pastor, and at the same place, Mr. Reuben Crook and Miss Sarah E. Resides, both of this county.

DIED.

Near Rock Spring, March 16th, John Gardner, aged fifty-nine years and six months.

On Thursday morning April 2, Lidia, wife of Israel Hoover. Her remains were interred in Central Messiahs Church burying ground near Unionville. Deceased left a husband and five small children to mourn their loss, which is deeply realized. She died very suddenly, falling down by the side of the stove and expired in a very few minutes, having been as was thought in usual health.

In Boggs twp., March 26th, '74, of Cancer in the eye, William Poorman, aged 53.

Mr. Poorman leaves a wife and four children, and a large circle of relatives to mourn his loss. He was a loving father and husband, and was respected by all who knew him.

Centaur Liniment

There is no pain which the Centaur Liniment will not relieve, no swelling they will not subdue, and no lameness which they will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. They have produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swellings, caked-breasts scalds, burns, salt-rheum, earache, &c., &c., upon the human frame, and of strains spavin, galls, &c., upon animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. They are counter-irritant, all-healing pain reliever. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are endered harmless, and the wounded are healed without a scar. The recipe is published around each bottle. They sell as no articles ever before sold, and they sell because they do just what they pretends to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain or swelling, deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containing certificates, the recipe, &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules, or for screw-worm in sheep. Stock-owners—these liniments are worth your attention. No family should be without them. "White wrapper for family use;" Yellow wrapper for animals. Sold by all Druggists. 50 cents per bottle; large bottles $1 00. J. B. ROSE & Co., 52 Broadway, New York.

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals, morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest.

4-30-1y